

FIRST BIENNIAL
REPORT

Montana Game and
Fish Commission
1913-1914





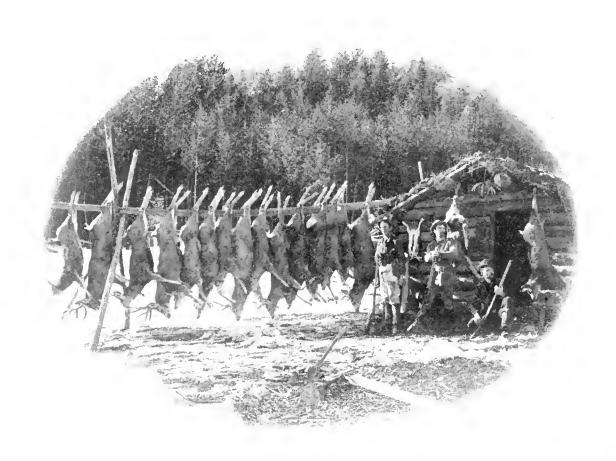
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FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

MONTANA GAME AND FISH 59712 COMMISSION



STATE OF MONTANA

1913-1914

FEB 18 1969

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Letter of Transmittal.

January 1, 1915.

To His Excellency,

Honorable S. V. Stewart,

Governor of Montana.

The Montana Game & Fish Commission herewith submits its report for the years 1913 and 1914.

At a meeting of the Commission held at the State Capitol on December 28, 1914, the following recommendations were adopted and the same are respectfully submitted.

It is the sense of the Commission that legislation should be enacted giving the Commission power to pass rules and regulations for the protection of spawning stations at Georgetown Lake and other points; that the Commission should be given control of lakes upon State Lands for spawning purposes, with power to prohibit fishing in such lakes within certain limits during certain months. The Commission also recommend that legislation be asked restoring the Dolly Varden or Bull Trout to the game fish class, prohibiting the seining of such fish and fixing the maximum eatch of such fish in one day at 50 pounds. It is also recommended that a permanent building be provided at the State Fair for a Game and Fish Exhibit. We also recommend that the present law be amended so as to give the Commission authority to contract with private parties for taking wild spawn from certain lakes and streams. It is also recommended that the law be amended to fix the open season for grouse, prairie chicken, etc., from September 1st to October 15th, instead of October 1st to November 1st. In addition to the regular material contained in this report there is also inclosed an article entitled "Hunting and Fishing in Montana," by Dave Morgan, Chief Deputy Game Warden; an article by Honorable M. D. Baldwin, a member of the Commission; the Report of Superintendent H. D. Dean and the Game Warden.

Respectfully submitted,

MONTANA GAME & FISH COMMISSION.

E. P. MATHEWSON, Chairman.

GEORGE E, DOLL, Secretary.

J. L. DE HART.



PAGE





IS YET TO BE LANDED.

By Hon. M. D. Baldwin, Member of Gommission.

The grandsire sat in his easy chair,
And his laugh was a gurgling croak.
While the grandson told of a monstrous trout
He had hooked on a line—which broke
Then the old man gravely smiled and said,
My dear boy, it was large I know.
For I hooked that same old fish myself
Some fifty odd years ago.

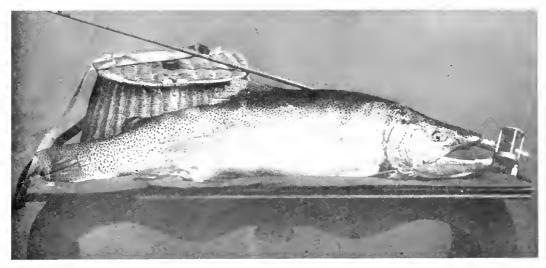


OR A NUMBER of years we have experimented in the matter of transplanting fish in Montana waters with generally quite satisfactory results. The Eastern brook trout was one of the first fish to be so brought into our waters, and we have had for nearly twenty years an opportunity to observe this fish; and it is very gratifying to know that it has readily adapted itself to our Montana streams and

lakes, increases rapidly and matures early. Many of our streams heretofore containing the native black-spotted or cut-throat trout, also contain the Eastern brook trout. Inasmuch as the native trout, the cut-throat, spawns in the spring and early summer, while the brook trout has its spawning period in the fall, gives our fish hatcheries ample time to take care of the spawn from both species.

The Rainbow trout is a native of the Pacific coast streams, it was first brought into Northern Montana about sixteen years ago; this is a black-spotted trout and its spawning season corresponds to that of the cut-throat trout. This trout has succeeded in thoroughly establishing itself in our waters. It grows rapidly and has attained weights of over twenty pounds, fish of from six to twelve pounds weight are quite plentiful; this trout will live and thrive in warmer water than any other of the trout family, and the temperature of the water has much to do with the size of the fish, the colder the water, the smaller the trout. The Rainbow trout is less cannibalistic than our other trout, it feeds chiefly on insects, insect larvae, mollusks and crustacea, and does not take so readily to minnows for food. The Rainbow is also a splendid game fish, and when hooked makes a game fight for his life.

The common whitefish is a native fish in the waters of St. Mary's and Swift Current Lakes in the northwestern part of Teton County; these lakes have as their outlet, the St. Mary's River, which is a tributary of the South Saskatchewan River, whose waters ultimately reach Hudson's Bay. This fish in Lake Superior has attained a weight of over



Specimen of Steel Head Trout Caught in City Limits of Lewistown.

twenty pounds, and in St. Mary's Lakes specimens have been taken weighing twelve pounds, although from two to three pounds is about the average size of the Montana whitefish. This fish is by many people considered the best edible fish to be found anywhere, but it is not a game fish; hence must be taken by means of the gill-net; it is a very prolific fish, and a five-pound whitefish would yield fifty thousand eggs, while a trout of that weight would not give to exceed onetenth this quantity of eggs. Some fourteen years ago this fish was planted in Flathead Lake, and since that time whitefish fry have on several occasions been planted in this and other lakes in Flathead County, and during the past two years, five million eyed whitefish eggs have been hatched at the Somers hatchery and placed in several of our lakes. The attempt last summer to net whitefish in Flathead Lake, while unsuccessful, was hardly a fair test as to whether these fish existed in this rather large lake, for the reason that in the summer season this fish is found only in the deep waters, while in the late fall and early winter it seeks the more shallow reefs and bars, spawning in perhaps water from fifteen to forty feet in depth. The small Rocky Mountain or Williamson whitefish is very plentiful in many of our lakes and streams, especially in the Flathead Lakes, this is a most delicious food fish and should be propagated more extensively at our two hatcheries. This fish is one of the items of income at Sand Point, Idaho, where forty thousand dollars worth of this fish were taken through the ice in Lake Pend d'Oreille the past winter and largely sold in Montana and Idaho. There does not appear to be any good reason why this fish should not be treated as a commercial fish in Montana, and thereby add to the means of obtaining a livelihood for a number of our own home people.

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Superintendent's Residence, Somers State Hatchery, Flathead Lake

The Dolly Varden trout is a good game fish, it is a fresh water salmon and is quite plentiful in the waters of Montana on the Pacific slope, although it also is found quite abundant in the St. Mary's Lakes in Teton County on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, these waters being the only place where the Dolly Varden is found on the east side

The Dolly Varden trout, like the Eastern brook trout, belongs to the char family; it is said to be rather more of a cannibal than other trout, but the native black-spotted trout as a rule, is able to keep out of its way, and to many anglers the Dolly Varden affords rare sport; it attains a weight of over twenty pounds, specimens of this fish have been caught in McDonald's Lake weighing twenty-two pounds. Thousands of pounds of this fish have been netted in Flathead Lake during the past season, and sold mostly in Kalispell, where they bring from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound in our retail markets; if it were not a good food fish it could not be sold for such prices; if the netting of this fish is continued it will only be a short time till this fish is exterminated. To save it from this fate, the law permitting its being netted ought to be repealed, and its capture limited to the hook and line the same as other trout.

The largest member of the trout or char family is the lake trout found in St. Mary's Lakes, and which corresponds very closely in appearance to the Mackinaw trout of the "Great Lakes." Specimens of this trout have been taken from St. Mary's Lakes weighing forty-eight pounds, while in Lake Superior this fish has been known to attain a weight of one hundred and twenty-five pounds. This trout, if anything, is more of a cannibal than the Dolly Varden, yet the St. Mary's Lakes fairly teem with other food fish, including the ling, cut-throat trout, Dolly Varden, the common and Richardson whitefish, as well as walleyed pike.

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Stuart Mill Creek.

Brown Trout, 16 Lbs. 6 Oz., Length 32 Inches.

The scope of the work at the two State Fish Hatcheries has been limited thus far to the propagation of native, Eastern brook and Rainbow trout, the Montana grayling and some whitefish. With the exception of the common whitefish, the others are classed as game fish.

The trout, char, grayling and whitefish all require quite pure, clear, and cool water; hence while our mountain lakes and streams are naturally the habitat of these fish, other species of fish ought not to be introduced in such water now occupied by trout, etc., yet we have a number of good edible fish, some of them excellent game fish, that are easily propagated, which are, probably well adapted to waters wherein the trout and grayling are never found, and that such non-trout waters should be stocked with fish that would contribute to enjoyment and welfare of the people of our state by furnishing them a liberal supply of good food fish.

The biennial report of the State of Oregon for the year 1913 shows the value and importance of the Columbia River from its mouth to Cascade Locks, covering an area of about 89,000 acres. This stream



Overtaken on Snowshoes.

is perhaps the greatest fishing stream in the world, this report claims that during the past forty-five years, salmon of the approximate value of \$100,000,000.00 have been taken from this stream, and that every acre of this vast expanse of water has produced annually \$25.00 of food fish, and they attribute the maintenance of the supply of fish in this stream as due to the artificial propagation of fish. We may not be able to obtain such results in value from Montana waters, but by pursuing the work of fish culture on a broader and more scientific basis there would seem to be no good reason why we ought not to be able to increase our fish supply ten-fold over the present supply, and have an abundance of good cheap and wholesome food for all the people of Montana, and also help out other states with such food.

We have many small lakes and ponds that are well adapted for the propagation of pike, perch, bass, catfish and other species of fish desirable for food; many of these lakes are land-locked and there is no good reason why fish suitable for such waters should not be planted therein and made to contribute, as they ought, to the food supply of the state.

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Some good, edible fish seem to thrive even in water strongly impregnated with alkali; more fish are found in such waters than elsewhere, as evidenced by the fish in the ocean.

Such streams as the Missouri, below the falls, the Yellowstone, Musselshell, Little Missouri, and perhaps a number of our more central and eastern rivers should prove very valuable assets in the food they should be made to yield. Our population is rapidly increasing, and many of our people live in places remote from our trout streams and only at great expense are able to get any benefit whatever from this class of fishing; but in propagating other kinds of fish, many would be benefitted thereby.

The trout and grayling appeal more to the Montana angler than other fish, but in considering the greatest good to the greatest number, and a just regard for all our people, it would seem that we should anticipate their present and future wants by stocking all the waters of the state with such species of fish as might be found suitable and desirable for such waters.

Many of our states maintain fish hatcheries wherein they raise fish adapted to their respective waters. The States of New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Nebraska, are among the states that not only propagate trout, but they also hatch and distribute millions of pike-perch, as well as bass, blue pike, sturgeon, yellow perch, catfish, whitefish, and many other fish; the State of New York propagates successfully in their ten hatcheries, some twenty-nine different species of fish, including the trout and char.

To enlarge the scope of this work would require the construction of an inexpensive hatchery at some desirable point east of the Rocky



Fishing on Lake McDonald.







Elk Bunched in Winter.

Mountains, wherein such other fish could be hatched and distributed, and in this way we should be able to meet the just and reasonable requirements of the people.

Inasmuch as this Commission is named the "Montana Game and Fish Commission," it may not be amiss to say a word about game birds and to consider the question of their propagation in this state, believing as we do, that both game and fish are very valuable assets and contribute in a large measure towards the happiness, comfort and welfare of our people. We regard the stocking of all our waters with fish best adapted to such waters of the utmost importance, and that we should propagate such feathered game as may be found desirable, that would succeed in this state.

As yet but little attention has been given in Montana, looking to the transplanting of desirable game birds and propagating the same for distribution throughout the state. One experiment in this behalf has been attended with such good results, that we feel that attention ought to be directed thereto, viz., "About fourteen years ago a number of the citizens of Kalispell purchased in the State of Kansas twentyfour dozen quail, or what are now called and known as the "Bob White."

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ELEVEN



Taken By Surprise.

These birds were received at Kalispell in the month of April, and within a day thereafter they were liberated in covies of from six to twelve birds, at places within a radius of one to ten miles distant from Kalispell. The increase from this foundation stock has been remarkable. It can be fairly said at this time that the cheerful whistle of the "Bob White" is heard upon every farm in the Flathead Valley. They have migrated down each side of Flathead Lake to and upon the Flathead reservation. They are quite plentiful in and about Kalispell as well as the towns of Whitefish, Columbia Falls, Somers, Big Fork, Dayton, and southwesterly they have followed the old line of the Great Northern Railroad to and beyond Marion. They have migrated along the main line of the Great Northern Railroad into Lincoln County, and are now found about Fortine and Eureka, covering a territory of about one hundred and twenty-five miles in length; They frequent the woods and underbrush bordering all streams in this valley and appear to be much more abundant in such places than elsewhere. It is conservatively estimated that there are now in the Flathead country upwards of thirty thousand quail, the increase from the original importation of this twenty-four dozen.

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At the present time in New York and other eastern states, this bird has a ready market value of from ten to twenty dollars per dozen, and it is almost impossible to get them at these or any other prices.

Wherever the quail abound it has proven itself to be a very good friend to the farmer and horticulturist. It consumes daily a large quantity of both weed seed, insects and insect larvae—many of the insects being injurious and destructive to grain and fruit—even the potato bug has been found in his craw. The farmers and fruit growers of the Flathead are warm friends of the quail and many of them leave a few bundles of grain for its winter use. The Montana Bob White appears to be of a richer color than his eastern ancestor, as well as a larger and perhaps hardier bird.

Another bird worthy of mention is the Hungarian or Gray partridge. This bird is about twice as large as the Bob White and said to be a hardier bird; it is not so migratory in its habits, and it is altogether likely that this bird would find a congenial home in many parts of Montana. As this is a grain growing state, it would seem desirable to add this bird to our list of game birds.

The Mongolian pheasant has succeeded very well in many parts of the United States and is being propagated quite extensively in a number of states, Oregon being the pioneer state in this work. It has also obtained a good start in Idaho and Washington, while in Ohio and New York it has been for some time propagated under the direction of the Fish and Game Commission of these states. The English ringnecked pheasant now so abundant throughout Great Britain, is of Chinese nativity, but as this pheasant was brought to England some eight hundred years ago, it has undergone climatic changes which now distinguish it in some respects from the Mongolian pheasant; this pheasant



Fishing De Luxe, on Ice, Georgetown Lake.



Typical Montana Scenery.

is said to be quarrelsome and somewhat destructive to both quail and grouse, and it probably ought not to be introduced into territory stocked with the Bob White.

The sharp-tailed grouse, often called the prairie chicken, is one of our hardiest of game birds. This member of the grouse family is quite plentiful in many parts of Montana, and particularly along the base of the Rocky Mountains from the Dearborn River northwesterly well into Alberta, Canada.

We have as natives of the grouse family in this state the following birds, viz., the Blue or Dusky grouse, the Ruffed grouse, the Franklin grouse (often called the "Fool Hen,") the Sharp-tailed grouse, and Sage grouse,—the latter the largest of the grouse family in Montana.

The Blue, Ruffed, Ptarmigan and Franklin grouse frequent the timber and underbrush. The Blue grouse and Ptarmigan are essentially mountain grouse, and next in size to the Sage grouse is the Blue grouse. With the exception of the Ptarmigan, the other members of the grouse family are abundant in many parts of the state.

The duck family include swans, geese and ducks. Montana is visited annually with both the Trumpeter and Common Swan, although the Trumpeter Swan is now regarded as nearly extinct; it is consid-











Mountain Scenery, Flathead County.

erably larger than the Common Swan. It is probable that a few swan nest in Northwestern Montana. The large Canada Goose nests in Northern Montana, and both the Canada and Snow geese are quite abundant during the migratory seasons. The duck family is well represented in Montana, and this water-fowl often nests in this state. The inland duck, such as we have in Montana, is a much better flavored bird than his brother on the coast.

The following named ducks are abundant in places during the duck shooting season, viz., the Mallard, Gadwall, American Widgeon, Greenwinged Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Cinnamon Teal, (occasionally) Shoveller or Spoon-bill, Wood duck, Canvas-back, Redhead, Broad-bill, often called the Blue-bill, or Scaup, Golden-eye, Ruffle-head or Butter-ball, American Socter, Ruddy duck, Pin-tail, or Sprig-tail, American Merganser, Red-breasted Merganser, often called Shell Drake, and Hooded-merganser.

The Wood duck is without question the most beautiful member of the duck family, and this bird is reported to be very scarce in the south and east, where it formerly was very plentiful. The Wood duck makes its nest in trees, hence its name. A few Wood duck have made their home in the Flathead Valley, and several have been killed during the open season during the past five years.

The Cinnamon-teal is but rarely a visitor to Montana. It is found nearer to the Pacific coast, where it is fairly abundant.

The Coot or Mud Hen is quite abundant, and found in about all of our duck waters. This bird is a fair article of game food, although it is not so regarded by our sportsmen generally. We also have a fair representation in the way of bay birds; the curlew, Wilson Snipe, commonly called the Jack Snipe, the Bartramian Sand Piper or Upland Plover, Curlew Golden and Black Bellied Plover, both the greater and smaller Yellowlegs, Avocets, as well as Sand-hill Crane. The game laws give no protection to the Limacolae family. We advise a closed season, corresponding to the duck season, as to these birds.

The Brant is a salt water bird and rarely if ever is found in our state, although the snow goose is sometimes erroneously called the Brant.

The presence of certain food plants in certain waters is undoubtedly the cause that attracts the canvas-back duck to such places, and where duck food abounds, other conditions being favorable, the ducks will make such localities ideal ground for water-fowl, as the food surely attracts the ducks. It would well be worth the while of the gun clubs throughout the state to plant duck food, as it will attract both local and northern ducks and make such places where duck food is plentiful popular for water fowl and improve very much the fall shooting. We recommend as desirable the following staple duck foods, to-wit: Wild rice, wild celery, the favorite food of the canvas-back, pond weeds, the Delta Duck potato, the wapata, the chufa, wild millet and the banana water lily. It is believed that most, if not all these seeds and tubers will thrive in Montana.



Returns of a Morning's Shoot, Flathead Lake,



Fishing Streams and Game Regions of Montana By Dave Morgan. Chief Deputy Game Warden.



ONTANA has long been known as a sportsman's paradise, covering as it does approximately one hundred fifty thousand square miles of prairies, mountains and wooded areas, watered by thousands of lakes and streams.

The mountains and prairies are prolific of game, so much so in fact that after centuries of relentless hunting by Indians and white men, elk,

moose, deer, antelope, Rocky Mountain sheep, Rocky Mountain goats and bear abound. On account of the ruthless slaughter of moose by the Indians and antelope by both races, it has been found necessary to perpetually protect these beautiful animals, but since the system of protection of game which has been in vogue for the past fourteen years, all species of game, moose and antelope included, have gradually increased in numbers until now all varieties may be found in quantities.

The lakes and streams are incomparably rich in the choicest of finny inhabitants; bass in a few localities and several varieties of trout including the native black spotted brook, steelhead, and the rainbow successfully propogated from foreign states, together with the Dolly Varden, a distinctive native of the Pacific slope; the grayling is only found on the Atlantic slope and Montana is one of the favored few sections in the United States where this beautiful game fish is found in a few of the streams on the eastern side of the continental divide. Mackinac trout are found in two lakes of this state, St. Mary's in Teton County and Elk Lake in Madison County. In St. Mary's Lake are also the Lake Superior whitefish and fry of these superior food fish, which has been planted from the state hatchery in Flathead and Whitefish Lakes during past years. Here the eastern brook trout attain greater size and reach maturity much earlier than in their native brooks, some specimens now at the state hatchery in Anaconda having reached a length of eight inches during the first year. To replete the waters of those streams nearest the points of population, the state hatcheries located at Anaconda and Somers are annually supplying ten millions of fry of the eastern brook trout, rainbow and native black spotted varieties, besides graylings. The government hatchery at Bozeman is materially assisting in re-stocking the trout streams of the state, while this supply has been increased by numerous private hatcheries, until now there is fishing in every trout stream in the state.

Unlike some of the eastern states and Canadian provinces, the game and fish districts of Montana are not subject to private lease by native or foreign citizens, and all this vast territory is open to the humblest followers of the sport, subject only to the liberal provisions of the state game laws, which permit the killing in season of all game excepting moose and antelope, while fish may be caught from the waters at all times of the year with rod, hook and line.

Big game hunting, a princely extravagance in most parts of the globe, is easily within the reach of everyone in Montana, and the numbers of eastern and European sportsmen who come to this state to enjoy an annual outing is largely increasing year by year.

The limited information contained in this pamphlet is intended to serve as a guidance to those sportsmen who are unfamiliar with the localities of the different varieties of game and fish within the boundaries of this state.

Copies of the game and fish laws of Montana will be forwarded upon request by the State Game and Fish Warden at Helena, Montana.

Hunting and Fishing in Northern Montana.

The northern tier of counties from east to west consist of: Valley, Sheridan, Hill, Toole, Blaine, Chouteau, Teton, Flathead and Lincoln and are traversed by the Great Northern Railway. From Mondak to Milk River, the railroad follows the Missouri River. At any station between these points are caught cat fish, pike, buffalo fish, sturgeon and ling, the pike weighing from two to five pounds and the catfish from one to twelve pounds. Farther west on the Milk River are located the towns of Glasgow, Hinsdale, Malta and Dodson where the fish are good hotel accommodations caught. There are also part trout streams inthis these points. There are no of the state. At any point along the line of the railway and also off the line to the north and south between Mondak and Havre are found grouse, while sagehens abound in any direction from the following stations: Poplar, Nashua, Glasgow, Hinsdale, Saco, Malta, Wagner, and Dodson.

There is desultory duck shooting along any of the streams in this section of the state, but the great mecca for duck hunters is Lake Bowdoin, near Malta. Here is a natural hatchery for water fowls. Ducks and geese nest here by the thousands and during the southern migration of these aquatic fowls, its waters afford a resting place for the wearied flocks of the north.

EIGHTEEN





Famous Lady Hunter, Flathead County.

Deer may be found anywhere from the mouth of the Milk River to the mouth of Cow Creek on the Missouri River. The nearest railway points to the deer section of Valley County are Glasgow, twenty miles; Saco, fifty miles and Malta, the same distance from the hunting grounds as Saco, but on account of the excellent road from Malta into the Bad Lands, it is the preferable point for starting. White tail deer are found in the bottoms and close to the river while in the adjoining brakes of the Bad Lands are black tail deer; Rocky Mountain sheep may be found on Seven Black-feet Creek, Hell Creek, Snow Creek and a few on Squaw Creek. These points are sixty miles south of Malta in the heart of the Bad Lands. Bears and mountain lions are also found in the same sections as the Rocky Mountain sheep.

Stopping places on the Missouri in the game country are Leedy and the U. L. Ranch. There is a stage from Malta to Leedy twice a week. At this point horses may be procured for trips into the Bad Lands.

Following the main line of the railroad into Chouteau County are found the same species of fish and feathered game. From Pacific



Highland Mountains From Above Fish Creek.

Junction in a southwesterly direction is a branch of the Great Northern leading from the main line to Fort Benton, Great Falls, Helena and Butte. From Virgile in Chouteau County and on through Cascade County to Craig in Lewis & Clark County, the railroad follows the historic old Missouri River. In the bottom lands is an occasional white tail deer. Prairie chicken and duck shooting is fair during the season. Pike, catfish and perch are caught from the waters of the Missouri and tributaries of this section.

From Great Falls to Neihart is another branch of the Great Northern. This follows Belt Creek in which, together with its tributaries, O'Brien, Harley, Hoover, Tillinghast, Pilgrim and Logging Creeks, is excellent trout fishing. Grouse are scarce throughout this section. Pheasants abound along all the fishing streams, while prairie chicken hunting is good in all the bottom lands. Black tail deer, mountain lions, lynx, brown and black bear and a few silver tips are found anywhere in the Little Belt Mountains. In the sloughs and lakes in the vicinity of Caseade, excellent duck shooting is enjoyed during the entire season from September 1st to December 31st.

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Head of Mammoth Gulch, Highland Mountains.

From Craig, near the confluence of the Dearborn and Missouri Rivers, is reached some of the choicest fishing and hunting in this state. A daily stage runs to Augusta, up to the Dearborn valley.

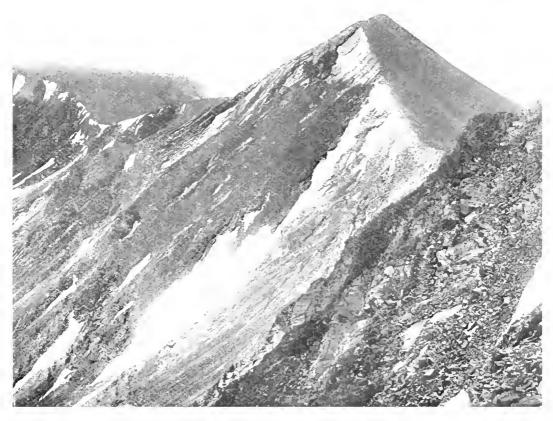
Another favorite hunting section is Deep Creek and the Teton River, which may be reached in about sixty miles from Collins. Here are found deer, elk and good bear hunting. Grouse are plentiful in the foot hills of this section. On Birch and Dupuyer Rivers, reached from Conrad, is excellent trout fishing, while black tail deer, bear and grouse are numerous. This district is fifty miles from Conrad. There are numerous streams between Birch and Two Medicine Rivers, where are found bear, elk, and Rocky Mountain sheep. All of these waters are alive with trout. The railroad crosses Two Medicine River near the Glacier Park which is one of the best fishing grounds on the American continent. From Browning there is a wagon road to Babb, which gives access to the picturesque St. Mary's lakes. In both these lakes are Lake Superior whitefish planted several years ago, also Mackinac trout and the native black spotted trout. All of these varieties are exceptionally large in these waters.



View of Crater Lake, Highland Mountains.

Continuing west on the main line of the Great Northern, come the counties of Flathead and Lincoln. This is the extreme northwestern portion of the state. The eastern boundary of Flathead County is reached at Summit Station, which, as the name implies, is situated on the crest of the Rockies. From here the railroad follows the Flathead River and its tributaries, to Columbia Falls. Good trout fishing is obtainable within walking distance from any of the stations and sidings between these two points. This entire section of Montana is favored with large and small game of all the native varieties, while trout varying in size from the twenty pound Dolly Varden to the six-inch fry of the native black spotted variety are plentiful in the waters of the numerous lakes and streams. Both Flathead and Lincoln Counties contain large areas of timbered districts which are watered by hundreds of streams and lakes. The lakes in these two counties outnumber several times over all the other bodies of water in the state, varying in size from the majestic Flathead Lake, to hundreds of large ponds. During the past two years Flathead and Whitefish Lakes have been stocked with Lake Superior whitefish.





Peak in Highland Mountains.

The hunter who stops off at Essex, lands in the center of an excellent elk and sheep district, perhaps the best in the northern part of the state. This is on the Middle Fork of the Flathead River. Dickey Creek empties into the Flathead just west of Essex on the south side. Park River flows from the northeast and joins the Flathead about a mile and a quarter west of Essex. In all directions from Essex are found the noble elk. There are both elk and goats on the Middle Fork or Big River, which is touched by the Great Northern at Java. The Big River heads in the Rockies near the upper waters of Sun River. Fine lake fishing may be enjoyed at Stanton Lake, which is one mile south of Garry Siding. Harrison Creek, which enters the Flathead near Rockhill and Harrison Lake, which is situated six miles northeast of Rockhill, is a paradise.

Belton on the main line of the Great Northern is the outfitting point for the famous and picturesque Lake McDonald. Fishing is good here at all times of the year. A stage ride of three miles lands the sportsman at the lake. The lake is in the midst of the Rocky Mountains, it is nine miles long and three to four miles wide. Its waters are full of trout of the native and Dolly Varden varieties. At the

north end McDonald Creek empties into the lake; up one mile are a series of falls. Below these falls the fishing is exceptionally fine. There are hotels at each end of the lake.

At Whitefish, situated on the lake of the same name which, together with numerous streams entering the lake from the north, affords splendid fishing. In Fish Lake, two miles from Stryker Station, are caught many beautiful specimens of the finny tribe. This is also an excellent deer country.

Adjacent to the town of Ural on the Kootenai River is found a fairly good sheep country in the mountains to the east, while deer are plentiful in the mountains each side of the railroad between Ural and the Idaho line. In fact there are stations along the road every six to eight miles and good fishing may be had from anyone of them. Probably the best deer hunting in this section is to be found on Fisher River and its tributaries. The nearest station is Jennings and the hunter finds good field for sport within two miles of the station and from there to the heads of the streams. There is also excellent sport afforded the fisherman on this stream and tributaries. Near the town of Libby in Lincoln County are Libby, Flower and Parmento Creeks, all within easy walking distance and all affording fine trout fishing. Then Pipe and Quartz Creeks flow into the Kootenai River from the north about five miles west of Libby. Both are excellent fishing streams. Near here is Granite Lake, one of the scenic spots of the beautiful Cabinet Range. This grand body of water is not surpassed for fly fishing on the American continent. The lake is located twenty miles southwest of Libby.



Duck Hunting, Medicine Lake

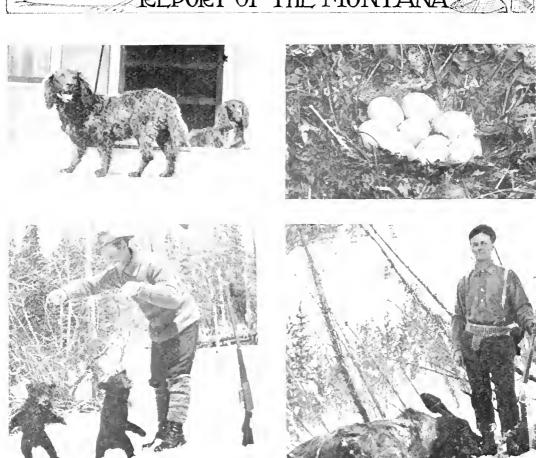
Lake and Calahan Creeks entering the Kootenai River within one mile of the town of Troy, are both time trout streams. Bull Lake at the head of Lake Creek, affords unsurpassed fishing.

The Stillwater and Whitefish Rivers flowing into the Flathead River within a mile and a half of Kalispell are both famous fishing streams. Eighteen miles southwest of Kalispell is Echo Lake, which furnishes the only exclusive black bass fishing in Montana. This lake was stocked by the U. S. government hatchery about sixteen years ago. In these wondrous waters this variety of game fish has thrived and increased beyond all expectations. Today there are millions in the lake, some having attained enormous sizes—six to seven pounds not being an unusual weight.

Swan River, heading in Missoula County, flowing north between the Swan and Mission Ranges into Swan Lake and thence into Flathead Lake, is one of the virgin hunting sections of the northwest. Here thousands of white tail deer roam the trackless forests. Above Swan Lake there is no wagon road into this hunter's paradise and all travel is by saddle and pack horse. The same may be stated of the South Fork of the Flathead which parallels the Swan River on the east side of the Swan Range, emptying into the main stream four miles east of Columbia Falls. On the upper waters of this stream, elk, deer, goats and sheep abound. The upper portions of the Swan and South Fork of the Flathead Rivers may also be reached from Drummond on the main line of the Northern Pacific and Milwaukee lines, thence stage to Ovando, where horses and pack outfits are supplied for hunters. This entire section is a network of lakes and streams which teem in trout of all varieties.



Deer Hunter's Resort, Lincoln County.



Cow Moose Unlawfully Killed, Found by Forest Ranger, Cost Slayer \$500.00.

The north fork of the Flathead has its confluence with the Middle Fork near Coram Station and it, with its numerous tributaries and lakes, affords splendid sport for the disciples of Walton. The hills and valleys on all sides abound in deer. The nearest station to the best hunting and fishing in this district is Belton, twenty-five miles distant. Black and cinnamon bear are to be found anywhere in the mountains of either Flathead or Lincoln Counties, while grizzleys are not scarce in the Rockies high on the ranges. Feathered game consists mainly of pheasants, ducks and geese. The Yakt River and tributaries at present are almost inaccessible, but to the hardy sportsman who is willing to cut out trails and brave the dangers of a new country, affords ample field for sport. The Yakt flows into the Kootenai within four or five miles of the Montana-Idaho line, the nearest station on the railway being Yakt. The North Fork of the Flathead is also nearly inaccessible to the average hunter, but will well repay the hardships of the trip in a rich return of game to the venturesome nimrod.



Game and Fish of the Southern Counties.

The southern tier of Montana counties is well covered by the Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads and consists of Wibaux, prairie, Big Horn, Stillwater, Richland, Musselshell, Fallon, Dawson, Custer, Rosebud, Yellowstone, Carbon, Fergus, Cascade, Meagher, Sweet Grass, Park, Lewis and Clark, Broadwater, Gallatin, Madison, Jefferson, Silver Bow, Beaverhead (O. S. L.), Deer Lodge, Powell, Granite, Missoula, Mineral, Ravalli and Sanders Counties.

The Northern Pacific enters Montana from the east at Yates in Wibaux County. From there to Glendive the line does not touch upon any large stream. From here it follows the Yellowstone River to Livingston in Park County. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul comes into Montana at Montline. At Cato in Custer County, it crosses the line of the Northern Pacific and from here to Forsyth in Rosebud County the two lines parallel the Yellowstone River. In this section of the state deer and antelope are the large game. The deer found along the river bottoms and on the islands of the streams are of the white tail variety, while the large eared mule deer are found in the pines and cedars in the brakes away from the large streams. Both varieties are plentiful throughout this entire section. Many antelope range on the prairies north of the Yellowstone. As hereinbefore mentioned, these animals are protected at all seasons of the year. Prairie chickens and grouse are plentiful throughout this section and are found in large numbers on and between Rosebud Creek and Tongue River. Ducks are found on the north side of the Yellowstone River



One of a Carload of Elk From Yellowstone Park.



Mountain Lion Killed in Northern Montana, Within 200 Yards of Baby.

throughout Dawson County, as there is a chain of small lakes and ponds extending from Sidney to the Musselshell River. During the late fall season, there is also good duck shooting on all the streams of this section. The fish in these eastern streams are pike, catfish, ling, sturgeon, buffalo fish and carp, and are caught in any of the large streams as the Yellowstone, Powder, and Tongue Rivers in Custer County and the Yellowstone, Big Horn and Musselshell in Rosebud County. The Yellowstone River may be reached from Glendive, Terry, Miles City, Forsyth, Custer and the smaller stations between these points. Terry is the nearest railroad point to Powder River; Miles City to Tongue River, and Custer gives access to the Big Horn River.

Melstone on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is the first station touching the Musselshell; from here to Harlowton are stations and sidings every eight to ten miles. On through Yellowstone County very much the same conditions concerning game and fish prevail as in Custer, Dawson and Rosebud Counties, except that a few trout get down the Yellowstone River in this County. In the Lake Basin country, north of the Yellowstone River in western part of this county is a favorite nesting place for ducks. Here also many herds of graceful antelopes roam the prairies. Along the river bottoms and on the islands are countless numbers of white tail deer. From Laurel, fourteen miles west of Billings, is a branch of the Northern Pacific, extending in a southwesterly direction to Silesia, where the branch forks, one fork to Red Lodge and the other up the famous Clark's Fork Valley to Bridger. This entire branch is in Carbon County and gives access to the finest big game and fish section in eastern Montana. The trout streams of Carbon County on the Bridger branch are Clark's Fork, Blue Water, Sage, Line, Bennett. and Grove Creeks.



Red Lodge branch are Rock, Red Lodge, Butcher, East and West Rosebud Creeks and the Stillwater River. Among these some of the gamest of game fish may be captured. The varieties found are the steelhead, native black spotted and eastern brook trout. Any of the former group of streams on the Bridger Fork may be reached from Fromberg, Bridger or Belfry, while the latter group are accessible from stations as follows: Rock and Red Lodge Creeks from any point of the branch between Laurel and Red Lodge; Red Lodge or Joliet being the preferable points on account of being nearer the head waters. Butcher, East and West Rosebud Creeks and Stillwater River from Columbus on main line of Northern Pacific. By stage line from Columbus to Absarokee the upper waters of all these fishing streams may be reached. On all these streams are found grouse, pheasants, and sagehens, and the upper portions abound in black tail deer, Rocky Mountain sheep, elk and bear.

In the Pryor Mountains, which is a game preserve, are found Rocky Mountain sheep, black and cinnamen bear and a few elk. The Pryor Mountains are a spur of the Big Horn range and abound in many vistas of rugged scenic beauty.

From Forsyth the Milwaukee main line leaves the Northern Pacific and extends in a northwesterly direction into Fergus County, where it follows the Musselshell River westerly, finally dropping south again to the main line of the Northern Pacific at Three Forks in Gallatin County. In crossing Fergus and Meagher Counties this line gives access to a splendid game and fishing country. From Harlowton to Lewistown a branch of the road extends northwesterly sixty miles Then the Billings-Northern Railroad from Billings to Shelby Junction, via Great Falls, also crosses Fergus County from south to north, rendering greater accessibility to this section. All of the streams in this county excepting the Musselshell River in its lower portions, contain trout and may be reached as follows: The Musselshell from all stations on the Milwaukee from Melstone to Lavina, which includes Japan, Musselshell, Delphia, Gage, Roundup, Elso and Walheim.

Big Spring, Cottonwood, Casina and head waters of Flatwillow Creeks may all be reached from Lewistown as may also the lower Judith River, while the head waters are accessible from Hobson Station. Buffalo Creek from Straw. Tenderfoot Creek and Upper Sheep Creek empty into Smith River in Meagher County, all three streams rising on the west slope of the Belt Mountains and are accessible by wagon road from Great Falls, ninety miles; Cascade on branch of the Great Northern, forty miles; Dorsey to White Sulphur Springs by stage, forty-five miles. These streams, on account of being distant from the railroads and the country sparsely settled, are excellent fishing and hunting localities. The head waters of the Musselshell River in Meagher



County with its tributaries, Daisy Dean, Spring, Whitetail, Checker Board, Flagstaff and Cottonwood Creeks, are all within fifteen miles of Martinsdale on the Milwaukee in Meagher County and each and every one afford excellent fishing as well as the South and Lost Forks of the Judith River; also Yogo Creek, which empties into the Middle Fork. These are fine trout streams and are accessible from Philbrook P. O. on the Billings-Northern, requiring a drive of about twenty-five miles to reach the best fishing. It must be understood that the best trout fishing is near the head waters of all streams mentioned.

The Milwaukee, in crossing the northern portion of Gallatin County, follows a famous and beautiful trout stream—Sixteen Mile Creek. Here



Elk in Winter





the fisherman procures a full creel in a few hours of exciting sport. The stations along this delightful stream are Lombard, where the main line of the Milwaukee crosses the Logan-Helena branch of the Northern Pacific, Crane, Deer Park, Maudlow and Josephine. Sixteen Mile Creek also affords fine deer hunting in the surrounding hills during the hunting season.

In crossing Sweet Grass County the Northern Pacific passes through a splendid game and fishing territory. Some of the largest trout caught in Montana streams are those taken from the Big Boulder River, upon which Big Timber, the County Seat, is located. The Middle and East Forks of the Boulder River are reached from Big Timber



On Gallatin Game Preserve.

while the head waters of the West Boulder are of easier access from Livingston. Upper Deer Creek empties into the Yellowstone from the south at Reynolds Station. Lower Deer Creek and the Sweet Grass River flow into the Yellowstone on opposite sides, respectively from south and north, all affording fine trout fishing. In these the upper waters of the Yellowstone from this point to its head in the Yellowstone National Park, the main stream is well supplied with large trout and affords fishing that once enjoyed, will be always remembered by the sportsman. From Livingston on the main line of the Northern Pacific, a branch extends south to Gardiner, known as the Park Branch. This branch follows the Yellowstone, which with its tributaries, abounds with millions of beautiful trout. The main tributaries between Livingston and Gardiner, are Brisbin, Spring, Mill and Big Trail Creeks These may be reached from stations as follows: Brisbin Creek from Fridley, Trail Creek, Sphinx, Corwin and Gardiner.

The Shields River, north of Livingston, on which is also a branch of the Northern Pacific, is one of the finest fishing streams in the state and can be reached from any of the stations on the Shields River branch. Two miles from Springdale is located Hunter's Hot Springs, at which a new hotel has recently been completed. There is excellent trout fishing near here; in Yellowstone river.

The best game district in this section of Montana is on the Gardiner branch adjacent to the Yellowstone National Park, where elk, deer, antelope and bear abound in countless numbers. From Corwin Hot Springs a person may fish in the streams and enjoy the unusual sight of elk and antelope feeding along the face of the adjacent mountains. This condition prevails as far south as Cooke City, east to the west Boulder River and west to the East Gallatin Divide.

Daley's Lake on the Park branch is a favorite resort of ducks and is near Emigrant Station. Grouse, sage hens, fool hens and prairie chickens are found on the foot hills throughout this section.

Adjoining Park County on the west is Gallatin County, of which Bozeman is the largest town and County Seat. From here many hunting and fishing parties outfit for the Upper Gallatin Basin, one of the grandest sections of the northwest and one that is most beautifully endowed by nature with all that appeals to the true knight of the rod and gun. From June 15th to late fall, this country is truly a sportsman's paradise, being in the heart of the grandest of the Rocky Mountains, a delightful climate and numerous mountain streams abundantly supplied with gamey trout of many varieties. The streams are easily accessible and the surrounding country abounds with a profusion of big game, elk, deer, Rocky Mountain sheep and bear. The big game hunting is particularly good on account of the proximity of this country

to the Yellowstone National Park. From Bozeman to Salesville is the Gallatin Valley Electric Railway and from there a stage to the Upper Basin and Gallatin River varying in distance of twelve miles to Spanish Creek tourist camp to forty-five miles to Safely's tourist camp near the Park line. The Gallatin game preserve is parallel to the north line of the National Park and distant therefrom about three miles.

The tributaries of the Gallatin are all trout and hunting streams, consisting of Squaw Creek, Hell Roaring Creek, Swan Creek, Moose Creek and Lake, near Cold Springs tourist camp, west Fork near Michner's tourist camp, Birch Creek, Buffalo Horn Lake, near Wilson's tourist camp, and Taylor's Fork, near Wilson's tourist camp. All of these camps are well equipped and well managed and are at convenient distances along the route. They are conducted by people looking well after the visitor's comfort, at reasonable rates.

On west of Gallatin County the Northern Pacific and Milwaukee come together at Three Forks in Madison County, so called from the junction of three rivers, the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin. In the Madison are found trout and grayling, in fact the Madison is par excellence the grayling stream of Montana. Meadow Creek, near Norris,



Deer, Baby Elk and Mountain Goats.

on the branch of the Northern Pacific, is a good fishing stream. At the Madison Power Company's Lake, ten miles from Norris is also fine grayling and trout fishing. This is a good point for duck hunting in



season. In O'Dell Creek, near Ennis, are caught native and eastern brook trout; Bear Creek contains thousands of native trout. Jefferson River, near Whitehall on the Northern Pacific, and Piedmont on the Milwaukee, are good points for the angler to visit. Here whitefish and grayling are plentiful.

In Fish Creek near Grace station on the Milwaukee are native and eastern brook trout. Jefferson Island on the Milwaukee, is also a good fishing point. Here are grayling, whitefish and trout. This is a favorite stopping point for the Butte anglers.

At Sheridan on the Ruby branch of the Northern Pacific, is another favorite fisherman's resort. Mill Creek and the Thomas sloughs being well stocked with eastern brook trout. From here is a ten mile drive to Mill Creek Lakes, where eastern brook and native trout afford fine sport. At Sheridan are good hotel accommodations and conveyances may be procured for the lakes.

The Upper Madison Basin is one of the natural winter feeding grounds of the elk which spend the summers in the National Park. This section is a favorite hunting ground for elk, deer and bear, also Rocky Mountain sheep.

From Logan the Northern Pacific divides into two branches, one going by Helena and the other by Butte, coming together again at Garrison in Powell County.

On the Helena branch from Logan Must Be Put to Lombard, the Milwaukee and the

Something That Must Be Put to Lombard, the Milwaukee and the Northern Pacific parallel the Missouri River and here may be caught the same fish that are caught in the Lower River, with the addition of an occasional trout. From Townsend to Helena the Northern Pacific leaves the river to the east until at Helena it is distant about fifteen miles.



One of the Many Beautiful Mountain Lakes.

The trout streams in Broadwater County are Duck, Deep and Grey son Creeks, reached from Townsend, the County Seat, and Dry Creek from Toston. The fall duck hunting is fine along the sloughs of the Missouri in this section. From Helena it is an eighteen mile drive to Canyon Ferry on Lake Sewall, a lake of the Missouri River. There is an excellent hotel at this point and many fishermen take advantage of the opportunity afforded to angle for perch and whitefish. Lake Helena, twelve miles from the City has been well stocked with different variety of fish. There are also some black bass in this body of water. Lately eastern brook trout have been planted here by the United States government. From Helena, Alhambra Springs on the Great Northern, is distant twenty-two miles. Here are two hotels, which afford hospitality to the fisherman and hunter. This point is on the Prickly Pear Creek, which contains fine specimens of the trout variety. In the mountains on both sides of this resort are found deer.

Prickly Pear Canyon, northeast of Helena, is also a favorite fishing point. This may be reached at Mitchell, thirty miles from Helena, on the Great Northern, or Wolf Creek, eight miles farther. From Wolf Creek is a daily stage to Clemons on the North Fork of the Dearborn, forty miles distant. By the stage line many fishing points may be reached on Wolf Creek, South, Middle and North Fork of Dearborn River. The Dearborn country is also a favored one for the deer hunter as here both white and black tails are plentiful, while near the upper waters of the North Fork are found Mountain sheep and bears. This entire section is well supplied with prairie chickens. West of Helena the Northern Pacific crosses the continental divide at Blossburg, eighteen miles distant from the city. On the western slope of the divide, from Elliston to Garrison, the road follows the Little Blackfoot River. In these waters are many native trout, besides a liberal supply



State Fish Hatchery at Somers on Flathead Lake.

of the eastern brook variety, which have been recently planted by the state. Elliston and Avon are two stations ten miles apart on Little Blackfoot, both affording good hotels and livery accommodations. At Avon, Dog Creek empties into the Little Blackfoot. This is also a fine trout stream. From either of these stations to the north and south are splendid deer countries.

From Helena to Butte on the Great Northern, through Jefferson County, are many trout streams and on each side of the railroad are found deer.

Fishing streams may be reached through Jefferson County as follows: From Easton, McCelland Creek; Clancy, Clancy Creek; Jefferson City, Prickly Pear Creek; Boulder, near which are the famous Boulder Hot Springs, where there is a commodious modern hotel, Little Boulder, Muskrat and Elk Horn Creeks; Basin, Basin Creek; Bernice, Cottonwood and Red Rock and Lowland Creeks; Elk Park, Bison Creek; and Woodville, Nez Perce and Bison Creeks.

From the Northern Pacific through Jefferson County, several choice trout streams are accessible, namely: Pipestone Creek from Welch Spur, or Pipestone Springs, at the latter point is located a fine hotel, Jefferson River from Whitehall, Cardwell or Sappington; Whitetail Creek from Whitehall, and the Lower Boulder from Cardwell. In the mountains north of any of these stations, stretches a good deer country.

From Butte, the largest city in Montana, is afforded access by railroad to all parts of the state, as here practically all the railways of the state center. There is the Oregon Short Line leading south through Silver Bow and Beaverhead Counties, and the extreme southwest portion of Madison County. At Maiden Rock a 17½-lb. Rainbow

trout was taken on a fly during the 1914 season. This road, by another branch from Idaho, touches upon the southeastern portion of Madison County, adjoining the National Park is an excellent elk and deer section. Then the Northern Pacific gives access to the eastern and western portion of the state in the southern counties, while the Great Northern has a branch leading out of Butte north to its main line, thereby connecting with all parts east and west in the northern part of the state, while the Milwaukee line supplies access to all points east and west in the southern hunting and fishing counties. The Butte, Anaconda & Pacific gives access west for about forty miles into Deer Lodge County. On this line trout fishing is had in Silver Bow County from the following stations. From Durant, German Gulch is distant one mile and furnishes excellent sport. Four miles from this station is Beefstraight Gulch with creek of same name, in which are many native trout. Deer may also be found on these streams during the hunting season.

At Gregson Springs there is no fishing, but hunters from Butte have stopped off here during the hunting season, and within three hours have delivered dressed deer, procured in the foothills south of Gregson, for transportation on the return train to Butte. In Willow Creek, within a mile of Willow Station, many fine baskets of trout are caught.

From Anaconda, on the line of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific, are offered many grand opportunities for hunting and fishing at varying distances. For fishing, Mill Creek, three miles; Warm Springs, one mile; Lost Creek, six miles; Foster Creek, nine miles; Silver Lake, a magnificent mountain lake stocked yearly by the Anaconda Company, fifteen miles; Twin Lakes, nineteen miles; Georgetown Lake, and Silver Lake both accessible by the B., A. & C. road,



Bull Moose Killed Before Law Protecting Them.



Exceptionally Large Bull Moose Unlawfully Killed, Slayer Convicted.

twenty miles; Storm Lake, twenty-two miles, all offering sport of Twin Lake Creek, fifteen the biggest kind of big trout-fishing. miles; Ten Mile Creek, ten miles; Deep Creek, twenty-two miles; Seymour Creek, thirty miles; Fish Trap Creek, thirty-three miles; Lamarsh Creek, thirty-one miles; East Fork of Lamarsh Creek, thirtyone miles; Stewart Mill Creek, eighteen miles. The points for game and different kinds found, together with distances from Anaconda are as follows: Mill Creek, deer, goats, sheep, three to fourteen miles; Willow Creek, deer and grouse, six to twelve miles; Warm Springs, deer, goats and grouse, seventeen miles; Lost Creek, same game, sixteen miles; Foster Creek, deer, goats, grouse, nine miles; Barker Lake, deer, sheep, goats, seven miles; Lake Haggin, sheep, goats and deer, eight miles; Lake Hearst, same game, nine miles; Silver Lake, grouse, fifteen miles; Georgetown Lake, ducks and geese, twenty miles; Storm Lake, goats and sheep, twenty-two miles; Twin Lakes Creek, deer and goats, seventeen miles; French Gulch, deer, elk, ducks, foolhens and grouse, fifteen miles; Deep Creek, eld, deer, ducks and grouse, twentytwo miles. Seymour Creek, grouse, thirty-three miles; Lamarsh Creek, and East Fork of Lamarsh Creek, grouse and deer, thirty-one miles; Sullivan Creek, grouse, twenty-four miles; Bear Creek, deer, bear and grouse, twenty-nine miles.

The Oregon Short Line going due south from Butte to the Idaho state line affords an opportunity for fine fishing and hunting within reasonable distance of the railroad. On Moose Creek within one mile of Maiden Rock Station in Silver Bow County, is good trout fishing and here deer are found. From Divide in several directions and at varying distances the hunter and fisherman may select his territory. Wise River, eight miles away, affords good big game hunting as deer, elk,

goats and sheep, also grouse and foolhens. On Alder Creek, about the same distance is the same kind of hunting, while the Big Hole River, one mile distant, furnishes sport to the Hunter and fisherman, containing in the waters trout and whitefish, and deer, elk, sheep and goats roam the adjacent hills. At times in the fall, the duck shooting is fair.

Bryant Creek, twenty miles away, is a fairly good deer country. Fine catches of trout are captured here. Walker Gulch, twenty-seven miles from Divide, is a favorite district for deer. Here also is good grouse hunting. There are other streams at greater distances which afford big game hunting as Squaw Creek, thirty-five miles, deer and elk; Tie Creek, twenty-six miles, same game; Rock Creek, sixty-two miles, deer; Lake Creek, sixty-one miles, deer; Swamp Creek, same distance, deer; Milner Creek, sixty-one miles, deer; Oro Fino Lake, seventy miles, deer; Canyon Creek, six miles, deer, sheep and goats; Canyon Lake, twenty-eight miles, same kinds of game; Little Rock Creek, ten miles, are found deer. From Browns Station, Brown's Lake and Lake Agnes are eight miles distant. Here is fishing and bird shooting, also some deer are found. Waukena Lake is seventeen miles from Brown's Station and affords the same kind of sport as last two mentioned.

From Willis, Willow Creek is three miles away, and furnishes good fishing as well as bear, deer and sheep hunting. Deerhead Lakes are sixteen miles from Willis and is a favorite deer shooting country.

At Apex the streams and lakes are distant as follows: Birch Creek, nine miles; Anchor Lake, sixteen miles; Chain Lake, sixteen miles; Bear Lake, sixteen miles; Tub Lake, sixteen miles; Boot Lake, sixteen miles. All of these waters contain trout, and deer hunting is good throughout this district. At Birch Lake are also some sheep and goats.

The Big Hole River is within one mile of Melrose. From Dillon, the largest town in Beaverhead County and the County Seat, are good fishing and hunting districts in several directions. At this point are excellent hotel accommodations and the liveries are prepared to furnish all sorts of outfits from teams and conveyances to saddle horses and pack animals for hunting parties. Sheep Canyon, twelve miles distant, affords deer, bear and grouse shooting; Sweet Water Basin, fifteen miles, sage hens and grouse; Elk Horn Springs, forty-five miles, deer; Warm Springs Creek, sixty-five miles, deer and elk; Grasshopper Creek, thirty miles, deer, elk, sheep and goats; Blacktail Creek, thirty miles, deer and bear; Sweet Water Creek, twenty-five miles, deer and sage hens and Rattlesnake Creek, twenty-three miles, deer and grouse.

From Armstead, Horse Prairie Creek is one mile distant and furnishes good deer shooting and trout fishing, as does also Medicine Lodge Creek, fifteen miles away.



Snap Shot of Elk, North Fork of Sun River.

Red Rock Lake is thirty miles from Monida near the state line. This is the greatest nesting place for ducks, grouse and swan in the State of Montana. Here are located the Montana Hunting club houses, but this does not mean that club members have the exclusive right of shooting on these waters. At the Lower lake accommodations for hunters are furnished at Whitmore's ranch and the upper Red Lake the hunters may find accommodations at either Blair's, Shambow's or Miller's ranch, Shambow's being eight miles from the lower lake, while Blair's ranch is fifteen miles distant. O'Dell Creek at Lakeview, emptying into the Lower Red Rock Lake, and Alaska Creek emptying into the Upper Lake, are good fishing streams for either trout or grayling. Elk Lake, one of the two bodies of water in the state in which are found Mackinac trout, is situated ten miles from Blair's ranch on Upper Red Rock Lake.

From Butte, west on the Northern Pacific and Milwaukee, the first good fishing stream is Race Track Creek in Powell County. This is reached from the station of Race Track on the Northern Pacific, and Sinclair on the Milwaukee, being distant about one mile. At the head of this creek in the Mt. Powell country, is a chain of lakes known as Dempsey Lakes. There are many large trout in these waters and also deer and goats abound in the surrounding country. This section is distant about twenty miles from Race Track Station and Sinclair. Several small streams empty into the Deer Lodge River between Race Track and Garrison, all containing numbers of native trout. From Garrison west, the roads pass along the Hell Gate River to Missoula. From Drummond on both lines, both north and south, is a fine hunting and fishing country. To the south is the Flint Creek Valley, traversed by a beautiful mountain stream, which heads in Echo Lake and afterwards passes through Georgetown Lake. This gives an opportunity

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for some large lake trout to get into the stream and many such are caught by the anglers of Philipsburg, which is situated on a branch of the Northern Pacific, south of Drummond. In the hills on both sides of Flint Creek, are found many deer. To the west of Philipsburg and fifteen miles distant is the famous Rock Creek, which vies with the Big Boulder of Sweet Grass County in affording catches of large fish to the skillful angler. In this swift flowing stream have been landed many native trout weighing from four to six pounds.

From Drummond on the Northern Pacific and Milwaukee, to the north, opens up one of the largest and most favored fields for the hunters and fishermen in the state. A daily stage runs to Ovando, via Helmville. Ovando is forty miles from Drummond and Helmville twenty-two. At either place are good hotel accommodations and horses and guides may be procured to go into the surrounding country. From Helmville, the Big Blackfoot is but a few miles distant. This is a beautiful trout stream and all kinds of game from deer to ducks are killed in the surrounding hills and river bottoms during the season. From Helmville to Ovando are many ponds and lakes which are favorite nesting places for water fowl-thus affording the finest of fall duck and geese shooting. Ovando is the outfitting point for the Swan River and South Fork of the Flathead River, which as heretofore mentioned, may also be reached from the north by the Great Northern from Kalispell and Flat-These streams are open territory for the hunting of Elk, which abound.

The advantage of Swan River as a fishing and game country have been set forth on a previous page. All that is written of Swan River may be reiterated concerning the South Fork of the Flathead, and then some more, for elk are more plentiful in the South Fork than any place in northern Montana and deer are as thick as they can subsist. It is impossible to name and describe all the streams and lakes that afford fishing in this country—anywhere there is water, and that is in hundreds of streams and lakes, there is grand fishing.

Some of the streams and distances from Ovando are Dick Creek, three miles; Monture Creek, four miles; Big Blackfoot River, five miles; Cottonwood Creek, ten miles; Cooper Lake, fifteen miles; Clearwater River, fifteen miles; Belmont Creek, twenty miles; Gold Creek, twenty-five miles; Jesner Creek, twenty miles; Rapid Creek, thirty miles; Willow Creek, thirty-three miles; Basin Creek, thirty-nine miles; Camp Creek, forty-one miles; Young's Creek, fifty miles; South Fork Flathead River, fifty-one miles; Bartlett Creek, fifty-one miles; White River, fifty-six miles; Big and Little Salmon Lakes, sixty-one miles; Black Bear Creek, sixty-nine miles; Meadow Creek, eighty-four miles; Bunker Creek, eighty miles; Harrison Creek, eighty-nine miles; and Spotted Bear Creek, ninety miles.

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Scene in the Rocky Mountains.

The favorite game resorts from this section are South Fork of Flathead, Salmon River, Gordon Gulch, White River, and Big Salmon Lake; the principal big game being deer, elk, goats and bear. Grouse and foolhens are found all through this section. From Drummond to Missoula the lines of the Milwaukee and Northern Pacific parallel the Hellgate River. Trout fishing is good in all tributaries of the river but no fish are caught in the main streams until after the waters of the Big Blackfoot join this river at Bonner. Between Bonner and Missoula the distance is eight miles. Missoula is the largest city in western Montana, affording fine hotel and restaurant accommodations. Rattlesnake Creek flows through the city. This is a fine fishing stream in the upper waters and here also deer and feathered game abound. This country is easily accessible by wagon road from Missoula.

Flowing through the valley 125 miles in length is the Bitter Root River. This stream, together with its tributaries, affords most excellent trout fishing and hunting of large and small game. These may be reached from Missoula by the Bitter Root branch of the Northern Pacific.

The Lo Lo River empties into the Bitter Root after flowing through the Lo Lo Valley for a distance of fifty miles. On this stream is located the famous Lo Lo Hot Springs, a noted summer resort. There is fine fishing and an abundance of large and feathered game throughout this section. Lo Lo Springs is reached from Lo Lo on the Bitter Root branch by stage line—about fifteen miles.

Stevensville is located on the Burnt Fork River, which affords excellent fishing and splendid hunting. Mill Creek, near Stevensville, is a stream very similar in all respects to the Burnt Fork.

From Victor many streams are accessible; Big Creek, Sweathouse Creek, Bear Creek and Fred Burr Creek, all containing numbers of trout.



At Hamilton, the County Seat of Ravalli County, flows Skalkaho Creek, affording splendid trout fishing and large and small game.

Darby, the terminus of the Bitter Root branch, is on the upper waters of the Bitter Root River, as here the East and West Forks of the Bitter Root River and Tin Cup and Rock Creeks all flow into the main stream. On Rock Creek is located the beautiful Lake Como, a famous summer resort. On the East Fork of the Bitter Root River is Medicine Springs. The entire country surrounding Darby abounds in game, while the streams teem with thousands of trout.

West of Missoula the main line of the Milwaukee and the Coeur d'Alene branch of the Northern Pacific parallel each other to the state line, part of the way along the Missoula River. Nine Mile Creek is the first tributary out of Missoula affording good fishing and hunting. From here on to the Idaho line are stations along the streams all giving access to splendid ifshing and game sections. Some of the larger tributaries may be reached from the following points; Pattee Creek from Lothrop; Fish Creek is one of the best fishing streams along these lines; from Iron Mountain may be reached Trout Creek, Cedar, Big and Oregon Creeks, all good trout fishing, and probably the best hunting section through this part of the state.

St. Regis is located at the mouth of the St. Regis River, a noted fishing stream and is also in the center of a good game country. The main line of the Northern Pacific west from Missoula crosses the Jocko River below Arlee. Near here is also Findley Creek, both fine fishing streams. The Jocko River flows through the valley of the same name and empties into the Flathead River at Dixon.

Near Ravalli, while crossing the Flathead Reservation, is the Buffalo Park. Here may be seen from sixty to eighty buffalo. From here north to Polson by wagon road across the reservation, the best fishing streams in western Montana are found. These are Mission, Post, Spring, Crow and Mud Creeks, all flowing across the reservation and emptying into the Flathead River, These, together with a large number of small lakes, afford excellent duck shooting in the fall. Prairie chickens, grouse, and pheasants are plentiful throughout this section.

Thompson River flows through the Plains Valley, a distance of about thirty miles. This is a fine trout stream and may be reached from Plains to Thompson Falls and any of the stations between. This is also a favorable section for large and feather game. From Thompson Falls a number of trout streams are accessible. They are Prospect, Squaw, Grace, Cherry, Big and Little Beaver Creeks. All of this section abounds in deer and feathered game. The same conditions prevail to the state line.

At Trout Creek Station flows Trout and Pilgrim Creeks; at Noxon, Rock Creek and the famous Bull River, the latter stream being in the center of a great game country, one of the best in this part of the state. At Heron is Elk Creek, which is well supplied with trout. The localities for fishing and hunting enumerated in this article are only a few among the most prominent sections affording the sportsman pleasure in this great commonwealth. Many as good or better than those enumerated herein have not been mentioned. This is not intended as a slight upon any game or fishing section of the state.



Hunter's Bivouac in the Rockies.



REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT H. D. DEAN.

Montana State Fish Commission, Mr. E. P. Mathewson, Chairman, Anaconda, Mont.

Dear Sir:-

I hereby submit report of the operations of the State Fish Hatcheries during the years 1913-1914.

The work of the Hatcheries has been very successful during the time covered by this report, about fifteen millions of fry having been liberated in the waters of Montana in the two years.

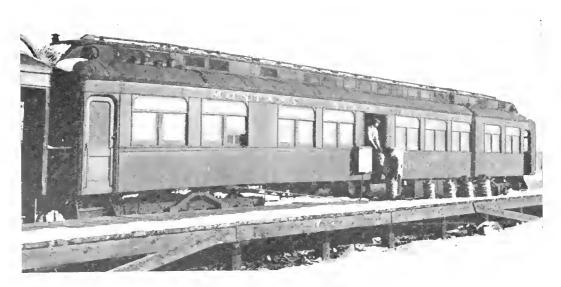
The work done in the vicinity of the new hatchery on Flathead Lake has been largely experimental, as but little definite knowledge was obtainable in regard to the spawning habits of the fish in the numerous lakes of that region. In several of these lakes, the fish can be secured in numbers sufficiently large to make the work successful if the eggs are eyed at the field stations. Thus far it has been impossible to transport the green eggs to the hatchery without a large loss resulting.

There has been a considerable expenditure of time and money at Georgetown Lake, twenty miles west of Anaconda, with the intention of making it a large station for supplying eggs for the Hatcheries.

Georgetown Lake is one of the most favorable bodies of waters in Montana for the growth of fish. There are several varieties of trout in the lake, also grayling, and they all make excellent growth. It is one of the best fishing places and large numbers of people resort there during the season for the angling. Although so many fish are caught, yet it has been possible thus far, to keep up the supply by the constant restocking with small fry.

The lake is full of food and the fish are very fat. This is probably the reason why some of the eggs secured from fish trapped there have been of poor quality. It is hoped, however, that improved methods of handling may give better results.

The almost unrestricted fishing at Georgetown has militated against the work of securing eggs. Fishing hogs have at all times come as close to the confines of the spawning station at Stuart Mill Creek as possible, and not been caught. This is a spring creek and the water temperature is warmer in winter and colder in summer than the water of the lake. Thus the fish naturally resort in the creek or at the mouth, the season around. They are caught here in large numbers, the use of the grab hooks not being uncommon. This creek, including the small bay at the mouth, should be absolutely closed to fishing and



State Fish Car "Thymallus."

reserved as a spawning station. The constant tramping along the creek and the use of boats in the bay, tends to disturb the fish at spawning time and prevent them from going up stream, where we can catch them and secure the eggs.

Improvements

At Anaconda, during the winter of 1913-1914, forty new cement hatching troughs were constructed, and the water supply pipes changed so as to furnish the water under the closed system. This makes it possible to run the hatchery on about one-half the water formerly used. It also makes the hatchery much more attractive in appearance and quieter in operation.

A cement aquarium with plate glass sides, was constructed through the center of the building, above the hatching troughs. This is divided into several compartments for the different species of fish.

It has been kept well supplied with trout, grayling, etc., and has proved very attractive and interesting to the large number of visitors.

A small whitefish battery was constructed with a capacity for hatching several millions whitefish or grayling eggs.

The spring was cleaned out and entirely covered over, so that the trouble with algae clogging the hatchery screens, have been practically obviated.

Thanks are due the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, for the labor assistance in performing the above work, also for road work near entrance of the grounds.

In the spring of 1914, owing to poison from the leaching of ashes or einders near the spring, a large part of the fry and eggs on hand at the time, were killed. All the larger ones that survived were im-





mediately planted in waters nearby to save them, and several thousand of the younger ones survived and were afterwards taken out in the regular distribution.

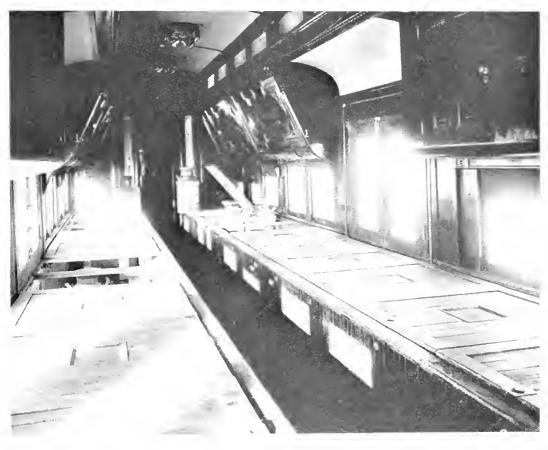
Measures were immediately taken to prevent a recurrence of the trouble, by removing all of the cinders possible and ditching the water away from our supply.

At the Flathead Station the buildings are on a steep side hill, and a large amount of labor has been necessary to get the grounds in even a semblance of order. The entrance road was graded and graveled, cement retaining walls constructed in rear of residence and hatchery, also terrace wall in front of residence, lawn graded, seed sown and flowers planted.

Two cement dams were built across spring branch, making two small ponds suitable for stock fish.

A good dock was constructed nearly, two hundred and fifty feet long, giving a landing for all boats at any season of the year.

A large amount of labor is still necessary in clearing and grading, to place the grounds in proper condition, although this labor will not be very expensive.

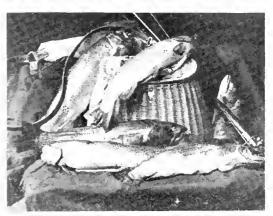


Interior of Fish Car.









A Day's Sport, Within Hour's Ride From Helena.

A gasoline launch 31 by 7 foot beam was purchased by contract, and has proved of the utmost value to the hatchery work, especially the distribution of fish, as all have to be carried across the water and loaded on the fish car at Somers. The boat will carry fifty or more loaded cans.

An electric lighting plant was installed with sufficient capacity for lighting all the buildings. This has proved of the utmost convenience and utility.

Two Ford motor cars were purchased, one for each hatchery. These have proved of the greatest service, in fact, almost indispensable, especially at Flathead, where the lakes that are used as field stations are from thirty to fifty miles distant. As this work must be done in the spring when the roads are usually at the worst, it is a severe test for a car, but ours have done well, considering the service.

The summer of 1914 was exceptionally dry and hot in the Flathead. Springs and creeks dried up that were not known to go dry before. The water supply for our hatchery ran very low and it was necessary to hasten the distribution of fish in order to save them.



Brook Trout

This beautiful fish is becoming more and more widely distributed in the waters of Montana. It does well in any of the cold streams or lakes, and under favorable conditions grows to large size.

Fish up to four pounds and over are not uncommon from Georgetown Lake, and one nineteen inches long was reported caught from Lake Ronan. In many other places large ones are caught. At Armstead the streams are well stocked and the fishing good. Judge Bickford of Missoula reports that fish from stock planted in May, 1912, in Blackfoot River, have been caught weighing nearly two pounds, in the fall of 1914. Also fish planted May, 1913, weighed in December. 1914, two pounds, four ounces.

It is probable that before many years, it will be possible to stock our hatcheries with eggs taken from our wild fish in this state, but at present prices and condition, it is much more economical to purchase our eggs from eastern dealers.

We have more applications specifying "brook trout," than of any other fish, showing that it is highly appreciated throughout the state.

At Anaconda, quite a number of adult brook trout are held as breeders, and this season five hundred thousand eggs were taken from this stock.

In 1913, five hundred thousand eggs were purchased, in addition to those taken from stock fish. In 1914, 3,562,500 eyed eggs were purchased, but two million of these were for exchange with the Michigan Commission, for rainbow trout eggs. This was a profitable deal for Montana, as the rainbow eggs are usually much more expensive than brook.



Throwing the Diamond Hitch.

In the summer of 1912 about twenty thousand brook trout were planted in Upper Two Medicine Lake, Glacier Park, which was barren of fish up to this time. This lake was reported to be well stocked with these fish the past summer.

At Lima Mr. Charles Rody reports that the fry supplied him in May, 1913, had grown to be from four and one-half to seven and one-half inches long in November of the same year, and at Mr. Ripley's place they were even larger.

The U.S. Bureau of Fisheries furnished this Commission with two hundred thousand eyed Eastern brook trout eggs in 1913, and the same in 1914.

Rainbow Trout

There has been considerable prejudice against this fine fish on account of his cannibalistic nature, but it is a good fish, a fighter, and when caught proves to be one of the most gamey of trouts. They grow to large size, many at six to ten pounds being caught in Big Hole River, and one of twelve pounds from Georgetown Lake. One caught in October, 1914, near Maiden Rock in Big Hole River, by Mr. Swanson, of Butte, weighed 17 pounds, two ounces; measured 30 and one-half inches long, twenty-one-inch girth. In Michigan they are reported as high as twenty-five pounds and are regarded as a commercial possibility in that state. We hope to be able to continue our arrangement with the Michigan Commission whereby we exchange two million of brook trout eggs for the same number of rainbows each season. The eggs received from Michigan last season were of fine quality, taken from wild fish, while those purchased from Utah were much more expensive and of a poorer quality.

Black Spotted Trout

Our native mountain trout is found in all of our cold water streams and lakes, unless where shut out by some impassable barrier, such as a high water fall, slide, or dam of some kind, and is dear to the heart of all Montana anglers. In the small creeks it is small and vigorous, and is often called "brook trout." In large streams and lakes it is found weighing up to twenty pounds and is called "salmon trout," "flat trout," and "rainbow," by the local anglers.

Through the courtesy of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, we have secured a good supply of eggs from Yellowstone Park each season, although the past two summers, owing to the fact that the work in the Park was not quite so successful, our allotments were not so large.

Traps were placed in the inlets of several lakes in the vicinity of the Flathead Hatchery, and a large quantity of eggs were taken, but on account of the long trips to the hatchery over rough roads, the eggs

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BIII Peck Catching Four Pound Trout.

were of poor quality. Near the close of the season, as an experiment, at two of the lakes, a few thousand eggs were placed in hatching baskets and held until eyed before taking to the hatchery. These eggs turned out very much better, convincing me, as I had before thought, that the eggs must be eyed at the spawning stations to secure the best results.

At Fish Lake, near Stryker, about 650,000 eggs were secured. These eggs were held until eyed, and then shipped to the hatcheries without loss. These were fine ggs and coming so late (July), helped to stock our hatcheries after the earlier eggs had been hatched and distributed.

At Georgetown Lake, near Anaconda, quite a number of fish were caught, but owing to a scarcity of males and other causes, the results were disappointing.

If the state could secure control of some lake that was well stocked with native trout, and establish a permanent field station for eyeing eggs for supplying the hatcheries, it would probably be more economical than the present system. The lake would necessarily have to be closed to publish fishing, so that the state could have entire control.



Grayling

The Grayling is one of our best fish and should be widely distributed. Thus far we have had poor success in stocking streams, but excellent results in stocking lakes. In the summer of July, 1912, Little Bitter Root Lake, west of Kalispell, was stocked with about one hundred thousand grayling fry and during the fall and winter of 1913-1914, quite a number of nice fish were caught. In the spring of 1914 a good many were caught ten to fourteen inches long. One sent me April 15th was eleven and one-half inches long and weighed ten ounces. This is a splendid growth for less than two years. Seventy-five thousand more fry were planted in this lake the present season and we hope to be able to make it a spawning station for the grayling in the near future.

Georgetown Lake, near Anaconda, has been stocked each season and large numbers of grayling are caught. In the spring of 1913 over twenty thousand fish were trapped and quite a number of eggs were taken, and something over two million of fry distributed, besides one million eggs for Columbia Gardens.

The spring of 1914 not so many fish were trapped and the eggs secured were of poor quality, so but few fry were distributed. Again Columbia Gardens had one million eggs in return for a certain amount contributed towards expenses. This amount was turned into the Fish and Game Fund with the State Auditor.

Efforts will be made to secure eggs of this desirable fish from other waters in the state, as we have many applications for it, and believe it to be a splendid fish for our waters. In 1913 one of the Two Medicine Lakes in Glacier Park was stocked and also quite a number of fry were placed in Flathead Lake. Lake Francis at Valier, was supplied in 1914.

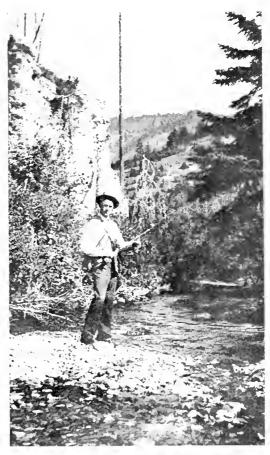
The grayling were first hatched in Michigan. A few eggs having been taken from wild fish about the year 1886, this being ten or twelve years before any attempt was made to hatch them in Montana. However, even at that time the grayling in Michigan were nearly extinct and so the experiment was regarded as something of a failure.

Whitefish (Glupeiformis)

Efforts have been made from time to time to stock Flathead Lake with the Great Lakes whitefish. At least as early as 1900 plants were made by the Government Hatchery at Bozeman. So far it seems as if the experiment has been an absolute failure, as no whitefish have ever been caught, as far as known. The summer of 1914 an experienced fisherman was employed, who spent a month in fishing all over the lake, both with gill nets and otherwise, and he failed to find a single whitefish.

PAGE





Montana's Executive.

Trout Streams.

In the spring of 1913 three million eggs were received from the U. S. Bureau and the resulting fry planted in the lake. Also in 1914. two millions of eggs were received from the same source, and over one million of these were liberated in Flathead. Plants were also made in Little Bitter Root Lake, Whitefish and Lake McDonald, also Georgetown Lake, in the effort to discover if any of these lakes were adapted to the whitefish. It is hoped that these large plants will result in establishing the fish in Flathead Lake. There are apparently large numbers of these fish in the St. Mary's Lakes, due no doubt, to their being able to ascend the Saskatchewan. As these fish do well in those lakes, there is seemingly no reason why they should not do well in Flathead.

Whitefish (Williamson)

The native whitefish is or has been quite abundant in Montana waters, and is a fine food fish, but it has not been propagated nor protected to any extent, so that the numbers are fast decreasing.

By the undrestricted fishing in some places, thousands are taken out each year, notably at Big Fork, where the present season, below

the Power dam, it is estimated that over fifty thousand fish have been taken out. A great many of them grabbed, caught with a string of hooks without using bait. I have seen twenty-four persons fishing there at one time, over half of them not using bait.

About four hundred thousand eggs were taken at Big Fork the fall of 1914 and placed in whitefish jars for hatching. This experiment shows that a large number of eggs could be taken at this point, but it would be necessary to employ a watchman, with quarters near enough so that the place could be constantly watched.

This is the first attempt at hatching this fish that I know of, although Dr. Henshall speaks of their having been planted in Yellowstone Park in 1890, he does not say that they were artificially hatched. However, it is probable that they have been hatched before, as it is an easy proposition.

Lake or Mackinaw Trout

No lake trout have been handled at the state hatcheries during the past two years, but the Bozeman hatchery has turned over their surplus fish each year for distribution by us. In the fall of 1913 we received nearly twenty thousand and in 1914 about four thousand. About one-half were sent out to Hauser Lake, near Helena, and the balance to lakes in Glacier Park. These were fine fish, running from three to five inches long.

Dolly Varden Trout

The Dolly Varden or Bull trout is found in nearly all of the waters of the Montana Pacific slope, and also in the St. Mary's Lakes on the eastern slope.

This fish has a bad name as a voracious cannibal, but as all trout are cannibals, he is only following out his trout nature a little more vigorously than some of the others. He is eagerly sought by anglers, both for his game quality and also f orhis flesh, which is considered by many to be as good as nearly any fish. The law has permitted netting for this fish in the last two years, with the object of exterminating him from certain waters. This, I believe, to be impossible, as I do not believe he can be exterminated without at the same time killing all the other fish in the same water.

It seems to me that it would be better to forbid the use of nets, but to allow the sale of the legal catch at any time.

Respectfully submitted,

H. D. DEAN, Superintendent.



DISTRIBUTION

The Legislature of 1913 appropriated \$6,000 for the purchase of a fish car, the old car being too light for safety and not equipped with air for the proper aeration of fish while en route.

Mr. E. P. Mathewson, chairman of the Game and Fish Commission, made arrangements through Hotchkiss, Blue & Co., Chicago, for the purchase of an old Pullman car, and also for the remodelling of the car by the same parties, according to plans, as suggested by the superintendent of hatcheries.

The arrangement of the car for carrying fish was patterned something after the Government distribution cars. The center of the car was provided with insulated tanks of sufficient capacity for carrying over one hundred thirty cans of fish. Also the necessary engine, compressor, piping, hose, etc., necessary to provide continuous aeration for the fish en route.

A small kitchen, equipped with the necessary cooking outfit was provided, so that the attendants could prepare meals when necessary.

Sufficient berths were also left in the car, to furnish the necessary sleeping accommodations, also a room suitable for an office or lounging room.

The car was delivered about August 1st, 1913, and was fitted with the necessary hose, piping, etc., and made the first trip August 18th, everything working fine.

The distribution has been very successful. There has been practically no loss, especially since the new car has been in use.

Several letters have been received from applicants, expressing the utmost satisfaction as to condition, quality and quantity of fish received.

In making the distribution, the old car traveled 6,639 miles, and the new car, 21,455 miles; a total of 28,094 miles. Besides going with the car a large proportion of the trips, your superintendent traveled 8,552 miles additional, on official business connected with the work of the Commission.

The car will need painting before being put into commission next spring, and probably some other repairs will be necessary at that time.

Distribution

1913.		BLACK SPOTTED TROUT.	Number.
Jan.	11	B. A. & P. RyGeorgetown	
		Stuart Mill Creek	30,000
Jan.	11	D. F. Leone and Frank CallanMill Creek	
		Mill Creek	12,000
Feb.	14	U. A. GaradAnaconda	
		Silver Lake	15,000

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1913. Feb. 14	BLACK SPOTTED TROUT. Missoula ClubHuson	Number
reb. 14	Nine Mile	6,000
	Distributed in December and not included in	0, 000
	former reportSt. Regis & Saltese	22,000
	Milk Ranch	8,000
Feb. 14	Roscoe Connell	
	Deer Creek	10,000
Feb. 14	J. W. ScottArmstead	•
	Spring and Horse Prairie	20,000
Feb. 14	J. J. Smith, Monida	
	Sheep Creek	10,000
July 2	Hatchery forceCable Creek	
	No. 3	1,000
July 21	Geo. W. SparrowAnaco	nda
	Lost Creek, No. 3	1,000
Aug. 22	A. J. StuoghStanford	
	Ruuning Wolf	4,000
Aug. 7	Anaconda Anglers	
	Lost Creek, No. 3	2,100
Aug. 29	Hugh DalyGregson	10,000
Aug. 19	Geo. E. DollPleasant Valley	2,500
Aug. 31	Geo. E. Doll	4,000
Sept. 9	J. C. Woods Big Fork	
	Lake	3,000
Sept. 11	Columbia Falls Commercial ClubColumbia Falls	
	Flathead River	40,000
Sept. 11	O. S. PhillipsBrowning	
	Willow Creek	7,500
Sept. 11	Jos. Cayton Browning	
	Black Tail	7,500
Sept. 11	A. J. BroadwaterHavre	
~	Box Elder	20,000
Sept. 11	A. J. BroadwaterHavre	20.000
Q 4 - 1 0	Beaver Creek	20,000
Sept. 12	Chas. Hendrickson Big Fork	4.500
04 10	Lake	4,500
Sept. 12	Ed ConradKalispell	4.000
Cont 94	Lake	4,000
Sept. 24	H. M. Bales Kalispell	5.000
Oct. 1	Lake Cascade	5,000
OCC. I	Sheep CreekCascade	25 000
Oct 1	_	25,000
J. 1.		25,000
Oct. 1	Mel RoweCascade Bird Creek	25,000





1913. Oct.	1	BLACK SPOTTED TROUT. N. C. WirthWolf Creek	Number.
000.	-	Sheep and Wolf Creeks	25,000
Oct.	1	W. G. Mason Wolf Creek	25,000
		Dearborn	25,000
Oct.	1	D. C. SkeltonBoulder	,
		Little Boulder	25,000
Oct.	1	J. S. ReidelBoulder	
		Little Boulder	21,000
Oct.	1	H. Z. BielenbergDeer Lodge	
		Rock Creek	5,000
Oct.	3	W. P. HoopesBonner	
		Pond	5,000
Oct.	3	St. Ignatius ClubRavalli	
		Dry, Post, Mission, Jocok, Sabine Creeks	15,000
Oct.	3	H. J. VaughnParadise	
	_	Martin Creek	5,000
Oct.	3	Rod & Gun Club	
0 1		Swamp and Lynch Creeks	20,000
Oct.	3	Anglers ClubThompson Falls	٧,
0.1	0	Squaw, Clear Prospect Creeks	30,000
Oct.	3	Anglers ClubDeBorgia	1 = 000
0 -4	e.	Big Creek, Two La	15,000
Oct.	6	Harry Altenbrand	19.000
Oct.	6	McClellan Livingston	12,000
Oct.	υ	E. E. ConfarrLivingston Yellowstone	12,000
0 -4	0		12,000
Oct.	6	P. W. Nelson Livingston	10,000
		Miners Basin	12,000
Oct.	6	Ed BloodgoodLivingston	2
		Willow Creek	6,000
Oct.	6	W. H. AndrewsTrident	6,000
Oct.	6	Broadwater County Anglers ClubTownsend	
		Crow, Deep and Ray	28,500
Oct.	7	Mr. LockhartGregson	2,000
Oct.	7	Hatchery forceAnaconda	
		Georgetown Lake	30,000
Oct.	7	Hatchery forceAnaconda	
		Warm Spring Creek	8,000
Oct.	6	A. W. T. AndersonEmigrant	6,000
Oct.	6	Woodson HodgesLivingston	
		Mission	6,000
Oct.	6	O. H. AndersonMuir	1,500
Oct.	7	O. C. BisonetteWolf Creek	12,000

1913. Oct.	15	BLACK SPOTTED TROUT. Hatchery forceLakeside	Number.
Oct.	10	Big Creek	25,000
Oct.	18	Wm. ClothierEureka	
Oat	10	Pond	3,000
Oct.	18	W. A. DaltonEureka St. Clair Creek	10,500
Oct.	18	Jno. Simpson Eureka	10,000
		Lake Irene	7,500
Oct.	18	Rod & Gun ClubLibby	*
0.4	10	Parmenter, Swamp et al	46,500
Oct.	18	Jesse U. UphamTroy Spar Lake	7,500
Oct.	18	H. B. AndersonTroy	1,000
000.		O'Brien Creek	7,500
Oct.	18	W. F. DoonanTroy	·
		Bull Lake, Etc	16,500
Oct.	23	R. M. BradleyEssex	10000
Oot	9.9	Paola Creek	10,000
Oct.	2 3	Indian AgencyBrowning Cutbank & Willow	50,000
Oct.	30	Frank PolutnikBelt	30,000
		Belt Creek	7,500
Oct.	30	Chas. StephensBelt	
	0.0	Highwood	7,500
Oct.	30	Walter KennedyBelt	7 500
Oct.	30	BeltStanford	7,500
000.		Dry Wolf	15,000
Oct.	3 0	Frank M. MitchellStanford	,
		Pond	3,000
Oct.	30	N. B. Mathews Stanford	
Oct.	30	Willow Creek	7,500
Oct.	50	S. N. Langdoe	7,500
Oct.	30	E. J. MorseHobson	1,000
		Judith	7,500
Oct.	30	P. E. Jackson Hobson	
Oot	20	Judith	7,500
Oct.	30	Rod & Gun ClubHobson Judith	15,000
Oct.	31	Rod & Gun Club	10,000
		Rock Creek	22,500
Oct.	31	Geo. E. MushbachRed Lodge	•
		Red Lodge Creek	22,500



1913.	BLACK SPOTTED TROUT. Rod & Gun ClubLibby	Number.
Nov. 8	77	15,000
Nov. 8	C. A. HamannEureka W. F. DoonanTroy	15,000
Nov. 8	Flower, Creek, Parmenter, Granite	22,500
Nov. 17	W. H. WixomMonarch	22,300
Nov. 17		7,500
Nov. 17	Peter HennMonarch	1,300
Nov 17	Cold	7,500
Nov. 17	H. H. RobertsMonarch	1,000
NOV. 11	Dry Fork	7,500
Nov. 17	H. S. ThomasMonarch	1,500
NOV. 11	Tillinghast	7,500
Nov. 17	H. S. Thomas Monarch	*,500
1407. 11	Pilgrim	7,500
Nov. 17	Albright	*,500
NOV. II	Belt	7,500
Nov. 17	W. M. CockrellLogging Creek)	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Nov. 17	G. E. Longeway	
Nov. 17	H. S. Greene	30,000
Nov. 17	Daniel ReddenNeihart	
1101. 11	O'Brien Creek	15,000
Nov. 17	Lewis T. MorganNeihart	20,000
1107. 11	Belt	7,500
Nov. 17	E. A. ShawNeihart	•,000
1101. 11	Belt	15,000
Dec. 10	Choteau Rod & Gun ClubCollins	20,000
200. 10	Teton, Deep and Spring	17,500
Dec 10	A. J. Hedrix et al	_,,,,,,,,,
200 10	Head of Sun. Riv	25,000
Dec 10	M. A. Wellman et alAugusta	,
200 10	Head of Sun Riv	23,000
1914.	BLACK SPOTTED TROUT.	Number.
May 3	M. D. BaldwinKalispell Spring	30 3
May 26	Hatchery forceLittle Bitter Root Lake	2,000 3
June 24	J. W. LelandBelt	•
J 44-4 W A	Neal Creek	12,500
June 24	Frank PolutnikBelt	•
J	Little Belt	12,500
June 24	Matt RichardsonArmington	•
	Cora Creek	12,500
June 24	A. J. StoughStanford	•
	Wolf Creek	17,500
June 24	Frank MitchellStanford	
·	Pond	7,500

1914. June 24	BLACK SPOTTED TROUT. C. W. CooperWindham	Number.
	Running Wolf	12,500
June 24	Chas. A. MinnierBenchland Upper Judith	25,000
June 24	Wm. WalkerLewistown Casino Creek	20,000
June 24	Jos. Steiner Lewistown	5,000
Iuly 7	H. D. Dean Stryker	
	Fish Lake	15,000
July 15	Chamber of CommerceColumbia Falls	
	Flathead Riv	60,000
July 15	H. D. DeanNear Somers	
	Flathead Lake	37,500
July 15	P. J. WalshColumbia Falls	
	Creek	2,500
June 7	Mr. LepkeBig Hole	15,000
June 7	Hatchery forceAnaconda	
	Warm Spring Creek	5,000
July 25	Hatchery forceSomers	
	Flathead Lake	5,000
July 21	Hatchery forceSomers	
	Lake Ronan	45,000
Aug. 8	Hatchery forceSomers	
	Flathead Lake	35,000
Aug. 12	H. D. DeanGlacier Park	
	Red Eagle Lake	20,000
Aug. 19	E. A. ShawNeihart	
	reek	7,500
Aug. 19	Lewis T. Morgan Neihart	1 5 500
	Belt Creek Trib.	17,500
Aug. 19	D. ReddenNeihart	95.000
	Belt Creek Trib	25,000
Aug. 25	L. L. Marsh et alPolson	
	Spring Creek Ronan	000,000
Aug. 25	L. L. Marsh et alPolson	
	Station Creek, Etc	15,000
Aug. 25	L. L. Marsh et alPolson	
_	Polson Bay	3,000
Aug. 6	Hugh DalyGregson	5,000
Aug. 31	Hatchery force Stryker	- ,
	Fish Lake	34,000
Sept. 2	Sam Erickson Basin	,
popu, z	High OreBasin	12,500
		,





1914. Sept.	2	BLACK SPOTTED TROUT. L. Q. SkeltonBoulder	Nur	nber.
осре.	-	Little Boulder	50,000	
Sept.	2	Jas. J. HahnAlhambra	00,000	
ю ори.	-	Wa-m Spring Stream	12,500	
Sept.	2	H. F. StaptClancy	12,000	
юсри.	-	Prickly Pear	25,000	
Sept.	2	Hal B. IvesHelena	20,000	
ьсри.	_	Beaver & Elkhorn	25,000	
Sept.	$\underline{2}$		25,000	
sept.	-	Wm. Biggs	25 000	
Clant	0		25,000	
Sept.	2	Mr. Meler Silver	2,500	
Sept.	2	Wm. Burns	25,000	
Sept.	2	Anaconda AnglersAnaconda		
		Dempsey Creek	5,000	
Sept.	2	Anaconda AnglersAnaconda		
		Clear	2,000	
Sept.	2	Anaconda AnglersAnaconda		
		Thornton Lake	7,500	
Sept.	2	Anaconda AnglersAnaconda		
		Dry Cottonwood	2,500	
Sept.	2	Anaconda AnglersAnaconda		
		Dry Cottonwood	2,500	
Sept.	2	Anaconda AnglersAnaconda		
		Willow Creek	5,000	
Sept.	2	Anaconda Anglers Anaconda		
		Deep Creek	6,000	
Sept.	2	Anaconda AnglersAnaconda		
		Cable Creek	10,000	
Sept.	2	Anaconda AnglersAnaconda		
•		Lost Creek	5,000	
Sept.	2	Perkins BrosAnaconda	-,	
F 4.		Pond	5,000	
Sept.	2	Eugene McCartyAnaconda	3,000	
сери.	-	Pond	3,000	
Sept.	2	Hatchery force	0,000	
ьсри.	_	Georgetown	100.000	
Sept.	19	Hatchery forceSomers	100,000	
sept.	Lü	Little Bitter Root	2,000	2
Cont	90		2,000	<u> -</u>
Sept.	28	G. T. McCollough Missoula	C 000	
Q 4	0.0	Duke's Slough	6,000	
Sept.	28	Rod & Gun ClubSuperior	10.000	
0 - 1	0.0	Dry, Cedar & Trout	40,000	
Sept.	28	Thos. Machoud Alberton		
		Nigger Gulch Creek	4,000	



1914. Sept.	9 Q	BLACK SPOTTED TROUT. Wm. BrownAlberton	Number.
sept.	20	Brown Creek	6,000
Sept.	28	Wm. T. AdamsAlberton	0, 000
Dopt.	20	Nine Mile	10,000
Sept.	28	Teddy MartinAlberton	,
ор и	-0	Fish Creek	10,000
Sept.	28	Wm. F. ThornAlberton	· ·
		Petty Creek	8,000
Sept.	28	J. MacArthurAlberton	
-		Butler Creek	6,000
Sept.	28	Anglers' Club, Fred RathenbergerDeBorgia	
_		St. Regis & Trib	40,000
Sept.	28	J. N. ShannonSaltese	
		Packer Creek	10,000
Sept.	28	Dr. F. FulsherSaltese	
		St. Regis	10,000
Sept.	28	Gust MoserSaltese	
		Silver Creek	10,000
Oct.	1	E. H. WilliamsDillon	
		Sloughs	8,750
Oct.	1	Fred RifeDillon	
		Spring	8,750
Oct.	1	Frank LandonDillon	
		Blacktail	8,750
Oct.	1	Frank D. KnottsDillon	
		Blacktail	8,750
Oct.	1	L. S. KimmelArmstead	
		Horse Prairie Creek	8,750
Oct.	1	W. N. BichlerArmstead	
		Trib. Red Rock	8,750
Oct.	1	J. W. ScottArmstead	
		Spring Creek	8,750
Oct.	1	F. P. BulgerArmstead	
		Red Rock	8,750
Oct.	1	C. A. BrighamArmstead	
		Red Rock	8,750
Oct.	1	E. M. MartinellDell	
		Red Rock	8,750
Oct.	1	A. S. BeardsleyLima	0.447.0
	_	Little Sheep	8,750
Oct.	1	Chas. A. EnlowLima	0.850
0 1	_	Little Sheep M. F.	8,750
Oct.	1	C. B. Miller Monida	## F00
		Elk Creek	17,500





1914.		BLACK SPOTTED TROUT.	Number.
Oct.	1	Hart P. MillerMonida	
	_	Odell Creek	8,750
Oct.	1	B. H. PaulMonida	
		Sheep Creek	8,750
Oct.	3	John TullockLombard	
		Sixteen Mile	7,500
Oct.	3	E. D. EllisMaudlow	
0 1	0	Sixteen Mile	7,500
Oct.	3	Chas. F. BakerJosephine	5 5 0 0
0 -4	0	Sixteen Mile	7,500
Oct.	3	Chamber of CommerceWhite Sulphur	00 500
0 - 4		Smith Riv	22,500
Oct.	3	Fred A. McDonaldWhite Sulphur	7 700
0-4		Woods Gulch	7,500
Oct.	3	C. D. SillSummit	7.500
0.4	0	Warm Spring	7,500
Oct.	3	J. S. Smith	7.500
0.4	0	Cottonwood	7,500
Oct.	3	F. M. CookMartinsdale	7.500
Oot	9	Lyon	7,500
Oct.	3	W. W. CoatesMartinsdale	7.500
Oat	ก	N. F. Musselshell	7,500
Oct.	3	Lewis Cameron, SrMartinsdale	7.500
Oct.	3	Daisy Dean	7,500
Oct.	ð	Jas. W. Rogers	7.500
Oct.	3	B. D. HallenbackStraw	7,500
Oct.	J	W. Buffalo	6,000
		G. J. Jeffries Roundup	0,000
		Flatwillow	9,000
Oct.	3	T. A. BerkinLewistown	3,000
000.	Ü	Spring Creek	22,500
Oct.	3	H. Z. Bielenberg	22,000
J 000		Rock Creek Lake	7,200
Oct.	3	G. Z. AdamsAnaconda	.,
000.	Ů	Rock Creek	2,500
Oct.	3	D. Johns et alAnaconda	2,000
0.00	Ū	M. F. Rock Creek	15,000
Oct.	3	W. M. MontgomeryAnaconda	_0,000
J 00.	9	Pond	3,500
Nov	12	Rod & Gun ClubMissoula	31,250
Nov		Rod & Gun ClubPlains	12,500
Nov.		Angler's ClubThompson Falls	,
		Thompson Riv, Etc.	37,500
			·

1914. Nov.	10	BLACK SPOTTED TROUT. Harry J. VaughnTuscor	Number.
MOV.	14	Martin Creek	6,250
Nov.	1 ')	G. J. Gordon Noxon	0,200
MOV.	.1	Pilgrim Creek	6,250
Nov.	19	H. C. CullomWhite Pine	0,200
TYOV.	12	Beaver Creek	6,250
Nov.	19	Adolph SchmidtHeron	0,200
1101.	12	Elk Creek	12,500
Nov.	17	Park Co. Anglers and other applicants supplied	12, 000
1407.	Δ.	by P. W. Nelson, Park and Shields Riv.	
		branches, Livingston	62,500
Nov.	17	A. C. AndersonColumbus	,
11011		Stillwater	6,250
Nov.	17	Billings Rod & Gun ClubColumbus	,
21011		Stillwater	6,250
Nov.	17	Billings Rod & Gun ClubSelmes	-,
		Rock Creek	6,250
Nov.	17	P. J. Conway et alFromberg	•
		Sage & Bluewater	12,500
Nov.	17	Geo. ChenowithRoberts	
		Clear Creek	6,250
Nov.	17	Geo. E. Mushbach et alRed Lodge	
		Lost Creek	13,750
Nov.	17	Geo. E. Mushbach et alRed Lodge	
		Broadwater	5,000
Nov.	17	Geo. E. Mushbach et alRed Lodge	
		Hogan	2,500
Nov.	17	Geo. E. Mushbach et alRed Lodge	
		Beaver	5,000
Nov.	17	Geo. E. Mushbach et alRed Lodge	
		Red Lodge	5,000
		——————————————————————————————————————	700.700
		Total2,	738,580
1913.		BROOK TROUT.	Number.
Apr.	8	U. A. Garrad	
		Silver Lake	30,000
Apr.	9	D. W. Middlemas Boulder	19.000
A ====	0	Elkhorn Creek.	12,000
Apr.	9	Albert LohrerCorbin Clancy	4,000
Apr.	9	Rod & Gun ClubChoteau	
		Teton, Deep & Spring	40,000
Apr.	9	Allison & LewisCutbank Cutbank	30,000
			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

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1913. Apr.	10	BROOK TROUT. Jno. M. GordonSomers	Number.
		Riley Creek.	14,000
Apr.	9	D. H. MorganHelena	,
•		Trout & Ten Mile	20,000
Apr.	19	W. StatonWillow Creek	
		Ponds	5,000
Apr.	19	HospitalWarm Springs	
		Ponds	12,500
Apr.	19	Missoula AnglersVictor and Superior	150,000
Apr.	22	Geo. T. IngramAvon	
		Trout Creek	10,000
Apr.	22	Jas. A. Best Elliston	
		Dog Creek	10,000
Apr.	22	W. H. AndrewsTrident	
		Spring Creek	10,000
Apr.	26	C. N. BielenbergDeer Lodge	
		Dempsey Creek	10,000
May	5	D. H. MorganHelena	17,500
May	5	C. A. MatthewsWhitefish	
		Whitefish Lake	30,000
\mathbf{May}	5	S. J. McNuttWarland	
		Five Mile	8,000
May	5	Rod & Gun ClubLibby	
		Numerous Creeks	70,000
May	5	S. SchneiderLibby	
		Meadow Creek	8,000
May	5	W. F. DoonanTroy	
		Lake Creek	8,000
May	5	Dick Deu Troy	
		Iron Creek	8,000
May	5	W. H. RouseTroy	
		Gordon Creek	8,000
May	5	D. KelseyTroy	
		Camp Creek	8,000
May	5	Wm. RightbowerTroy	
		O'Brien Creek	8,000
May	9	Wm. LorenzAnaconda	
		Ponds	12,000
May	20	H. Z. BielenbergDeer Lodge	
		Cottonwood & Peterson	10,000
May	21	J. W. ScottArmstead	
		Streams near	58,000
May	21	C. H. RodyLima	
		Pond	16,000
-			

1913. May	21	J. J. Smith		Number.
may	2 1	Shimberger & Williams		18,000
May	21	B. H. Paul		20,000
•		Junction & Clover		17,000
May	21	H. Wetmore		
		Red Rock Lakes		25,000
May	21	Fred Hanson	Lakeview	
		Pond		10,000
May	28	Hatchery force		
		Cable Creek		2,000
June	5	W. E. Crowley		
		Spring Creek		8,750
June	5	Scollard & Price		~ ~ ~ ~
_	_	Streams near		35,000
June	5	Otto Kammerer		
_	_	Stream near Ruby		17,500
June	5	C. W. Jackson et al		0.0 0 0 0
-	~	Streams near		26,250
June	5	C. S. Hefferlin	-	
T	~	Halliday Creek		17,500
June	Б	O. A. Fallang et al		45.000
June 1	11	Stillwater, Etc.		45,000
June	11	Harold E. Worsley		9.750
June 1	11	Streams nearHarrison Craig		8,750
June 1	T. T.	Streams near		17,500
June 1	11	W. G. Fellows		11,500
June .	11	Streams near		17,500
June 3	11	Sam Wilbur		11,500
ounc .	11	Streams near	• •	43,750
May	8	T. J. Koeing		15,150
111 (1)	0	Pond	ttti5p011	1,500
May	8	F. X. Grosweiler	Kalispell	2,000
		Spring Creek	_	5,200
May 1	14	F. X. Grosweiler		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
·		Spring Creek	-	6,500
May 1	14	G. C. Wooster		,
		Dayton Creek		6,500
May 1	16	W. M. Cramer		
		Little Creek		2,600
May 2	24	H. H. Dingman		
		Pond		13,500
May 2	28	C. S. Bennett	Somers	
June	4	Kelly & Evans	Swan Lake	75,000





1913.	BROOK TROUT.	Number.
June 11	G. C. WoosterDayton	
	Dayton Creek	18,000
June 12	Richard GreigKalispell	
	Pond	15,500
June 14	Henry LoreKalispell	
	Pond	2,500
June 16	Lakeside ClubSomers	
	Big Creek	20,000
June 16	Hatchery forceAnaconda	
	Cable Creek	2,000
June 16	Hatchery forceAnaconda	
	Georgetown	4,000
June 20	Perkins Bros. Anaconda	·
	Pond	2,000
June 24	Thos. MaronSixteen	,
	Lake Creek	5,000
June 24	Chamber of Commercewhite Sulphur	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	Newlan	12,500
June 24	Smith Bros Martinsdale	,
	Cottonwood	10,000
June 24	A. B. Andrews Judith Gap	,
	Blake Creek	5,000
June 24	Jno. M. MyersGarneill	5,000
June 24	Saml. Lutz	.,
	Red Spring	2,500
June 24	H. E. GanglerStraw	_,
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ross Fork	5,000
June 24	Stan Henderson Glengary	0,000
3 tine 21	Pond	2,500
June 24	E. S. Smith Lewistown	2,000
ounc 21	Beaver	5,000
June 24	O. J. RomundsteadLewistown	9,000
5 (III) 21	Box Elder	5,000
June 24	Claude Maury Lewistown	5,000
June 24	J. H. Elijah Lewiscown	0,000
sanc 21	Flatwillow	2,500
June 24	Geo. RoherbeckerLewistown	2,000
Sunc 21	Cottonwood	2,500
June 4	Ed BisbeeLewistown	2,000
June 4	Cottonwood	5,000
June 24	David Lake Lewistown	0,000
June 24	Crystal Lake	5,000
June 24	T. A. Berkin Lewistown	0,000
June 24	Spring Creek, Etc.	20,000
	Spring Cicon, Dio.	



1913.	BROOK TROUT.		nber.
June 1	,	15,000	
June 2	9	20,000	
Iuno 9	Columbia GardensBig Sandy	20,000	
June 2	Eagle Creek	20,000	
June 2	_	20,000	
June 2	Clear Creek	20,000	
June 2		20,000	
June 2	Clear Creek	10,000	
June 2		10,000	
oune 2	Pond	4,000	
June 2		1,000	
• • • • • •	French Gulch	4,000	
June 2		1,000	
0 41-10 -	Pond	1,000	
July	6 J. M. Cathcart Glacier Park	2,000	
	Two Medicine	20,000	
July	7 F. L. Babcock Dayton	_0,000	
	Lake Ronan	2,500	
July 1		2,000	
•	Flathead Lake	20,000	
July 1	16 M. L. Moats Somers	20,000	
	Trib. Big Creek	2,000	
July 1	18 B. A. & P. RyAnaconda	2,000	
•	Spring at Rocker	1,000	2
Aug.		2,000	-
	Nine Mile	1,500	2
Aug.		9,000	$\frac{1}{2}$
Aug.	18 Rod & Gun ClubMissoula	0,000	_
	Blackfoot (Bonner)	1,500	2
	Rattlesnake	,	2
Aug.		_,	
	Dry, Fish & Trout Creeks	9,000	2
Aug.		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	St. Regis & Trib	9,300	2
Aug.	21 Red Lodge AnglersRed Lodge	,	
	Rock Creek	1,500	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Aug.			
	Greenough Creek	. 2,400	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Aug.		2.000	01/
Ang	W. & M. F. Rock	3,000	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Aug.	21 Red Lodge AnglersRed Lodge Hogan Creek	1,200	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Aug.		1,200	- /9
	Thiel ('reek	1,500	21_{2}
ВАС	ESIVIV	F 1 0	υт



1913.		BROOK TROUT.	Nun	nber.
Aug.		Red Lodge AnglersRed Lodge Spring Lake	300	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Aug.	21	Red Lodge AnglersRed Lodge Red Lodge Creek	600	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Aug.	21	B. G. ShoreyRoberts Rock Creek	1,500	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Aug.	22	A. J. StoughStanford		
Aug.	22	Running WolfStanford	3,900	$2\frac{1}{2}$
		Running Wolf	4,500	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Aug.	22	Geo. E. Doll	3,000	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Aug.		Hatchery forceSomers	-,	- / 4
mag.		Flathead Lake	50,000	$2\frac{1}{2}$
0 4			30,000	-72
Sept.	11	R. A. Rollins Rollins	2.200	.5.4
		Spring Creeks	2,600	$2\frac{1}{12}$
Oct.	11	C. G. MillerKalispell		
		Pond	500	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Oct.	1 5	Wm. ClothierSomers		
		Pond near Eureka	500	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Oct.	15	D. RossKalispell		/ 2
000.	10	Whitefish Lake	500	$2\frac{1}{2}$
0.4	20		300	-72
Oct.	29	D. RossKalispell	4 000	4.47
		Whitefish Creek	1,000	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Jan.	7	Near Hatchery		
		Flathead Lake	750	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1914.		BROOK TROUT.	Nur 1,250	nber. 3
A	0.7	Laborida Club	1,200	Ð
Apr.	21	Lakeside ClubSomers	25 000	4
		Big Creek	35,000	1
Apr.	27	C. S. BennettSomers		
		Spring	$3,\!500$	
Apr.	28	R. A. RollinsRollins		
		Springs	7,000	
May	2	Jas. BoyleKalispell		
may	-	Pond	3,500	1
		1 Oli d	675	3
		C - manage	010	ð
May	2	HatcherySomers		
		Flathead Lake	40,000	
May	5	J. ChanorkBig Fork		
		Creek	4,000	
May	5	F. X. GrosweilerKalispell		
	-	Pond	3,500	
May	12	Conductor BernardNear Rexford	10,000	
			-	
PΑ	GE	SIXTY	/ - N I	NE

1914.		BROOK TROUT.		Number
May	14	Rod & Gun Club	Choteau	
		Teton & Trib		180,000
May	14	Mr. Tuttle	Bynum	8,000
May	14	E. A. Savory	Dupuyer	
		Teton		12,000
May	14	K. C. Stonehouse	Bynum	
May	20	H. F. Smith	Chester	10,000
		Halfbreed		35,000
May 20	T. P. Strode	Chester		
	Sage Creek		35,000	
May	20	E. C. Carruth	Havre	
		Beaver and others		50,000
May	20	W. M. Williams	Harlem	
		Little Peoples		25,000
May	20	Frank W. Taylor	Chinook	
		Peoples		30,000
May	23	Fred Herring	Trego	
		Herring Creek	***************************************	17,500
May	23	Agt. Watson	Stryker	
		Stillwater	•	3,500
May	23	C. W. Short	Kalispell	
		Lake Irene (Eureka)		7,000
May	23	H. E. Dryden	Kalispell	
		Lake Irene (Eureka)	•••••	7,000
May	20	Calix Dugas	Eureka	
		Spring Creek		7,000
May	23	Wm. Dawson	Jennings	
		Fisher Riv.		10,500
May	23	J. M. Richardson	Jennings	
		Wolf Creek		10,500
May	23	E. J. Weidner	Volcour	
		Five Mile		10,500
May	23	E. J. Weidner	Warland	
		Cripple-Horse		10,500
May	23	Rod & Gun Club	Libby	
		Streams near		60,000
May	23	H. H. Dingman	Kalispell	
		Pond		7,000
May	26	Geo. E. Doll	Marion	
		Valley Creek		10,000
May	26	Little Bitter Root Lake	Marion	50,000
May	26	W. M. Montgomery	Anaconda	
-		Pond		12,000



FISH AND GAME COMMISSION



1914.		BROOK TROUT.		Number.
Мау	26	Jesse Vincent	Silver Bow	
		Pond		5,000
May	26	W. Staton		
		Pond		5,000
May	26	Butte Anglers		
		For Distribution		300,000
May	26	Hatchery		- 0.000
		Georgetown		72,000
May	26	D. H. Morgan		
		Streams near		75.000
May	6	Missoula Anglers		2.000
		Deschamps Slough		6,000
May	6	Missoula Anglers		12.000
		Bedard		12,000
May	6	Missoula Anglers		0.00-
		Pattie Creek		6,000
May	6	Missoula Anglers		
		Twin Creek		9,000
May	6	Missoula Anglers		
		Rattlesnake nursery		36,000
May	6	Missoula Anglers		
		Dussault Slough Albert		12,000
May	6	Missoula Anglers		
		Foster Slough		12,000
May	6	Missoula Anglers		12000
		Burnt Fork		12,000
May	6	Missoula Anglers		1 = 000
		Victor		15,000
May	6	Missoula Anglers		12.000
		Bitter Root Nursery		. 18,000
May	6	Missoula Anglers	Missoula	10.000
		Dubbatte Elougian		12,000
May	6	Geo. T. Baney		2.000
		Dempsey Creek		6,000
May	6	Perkins Bros		10000
		Pond		12,000
May	6	Hatchery		24.000
		Foster Creek		21,000
May	6	Hatchery		04.000
		Cable Creek		21,000
May	26	Powell Co. Anglers		40.000
		Peter Creek		10,000
May	26			05.000
		Cottonwood		35,000

1914. May 26	BROOK TROUT. Powell Co. AnglersDeer Loc	Number.
May 20	White Pine	-
May 26	W. M. Bickford Misson Camas Creek	
May 26	W. M. BickfordMissou Clearwater	
May 26	W. M. Bickford Misson Clearwater Salmon	
May 26	W. W. NebethalPhilipsbu	rg 15,000
May 26	-	on
May 26	Rod & Gun ClubHamīilt Sleeping Child	
May 26		on
May 26	Rod & Gun ClubHamilt Bitter Root	on
May 26		ges
May 26		on
May 26	C. O. HathawayBig Timb Big Timber Creek	pe r
May 26		oer
May 26	Rod & Gun ClubBig Timb	per
June 3	E. A. Hannah	·
June 3	Roy S. AlleyGregs	
Aug. 6		,
	Lower Lost Creek	600 2½
Aug. 6	Hugh DalyGregs	. –
Aug. 25		· -
	Spring & Station Creeks	1,000
Sept. 28	F. X. GrosweilerKalisp	ell
	Pond	2,000
Sept. 28	Hatchery Some Big Creek	
	Total	3,184,125



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10		1		- To
1			T	OAL.
1,	AT SEL	-	Can y	-

1913. 191	13.	RAINBOW TROUT.		Nun	nber. No.
Oct.	6	C. S. Hefferlin	Livingston		
		Holliday Creek		10,000	
Oct.	6	J. E. Swindlehurst	Livingston		
		Yellowstone		10,000	
Oct.	7	Hatchery	Anaconda		
		Silver Lake		10,000	
Oct.	18	D. Ross	Kalispell		
		Whitefish Lake	·	500	
Oct.	18	W. F. Doonan	Troy		
		Bull Lake		2,500	
Nov.	8	Dr. Houston	Whitefish		
		Whitefish Lake		5,000	2
1914.		RAINBOW TROUT.		Nice	nber.
	28	C. E. Proctor	Proctor	Nur	nber.
		Pond		500	21/2
May	3	F. X. Grosweiler		900	- / -
•		Pond	•	1,200	2
May	7	J. C. Woods		_,,	_
		Lake		2,000	
May	20	E. C. Carruth		_,	
		Streams near		75,000	
May	23	E. L. Geddes	Whitefish	, , , ,	
		Whitefish Lake		12,500	
May	23	J. E. Treckell		,	
		Sunday Lake		12,500	
May	23	F. R. Baney	Eureka		
		Lake	~	5,000	
May	23	F. F. Thomas	Eureka		
		Moran Lake		5,000	
May	23	Geo. Carpenter	Eureka		
		Lake Irene		5,000	
May	23	Rod & Gun Club	Libby		
		Streams near		50,000	
May	26	Geo. E. Doll	Marion		
		Valley Creek		2,500	
May	30	H. D. Dean	Somers		
		Flathead Lake, Narrows		15,000	
May	30	Powell Co. Anglers	Deer Lodge		
		Cup Reservoir		15,000	
May	30	Powell Co. Anglers		40 MAA	
3.5	0.0	Dempsey Creek		12,500	
May	30	Powell Co. Anglers		7,500	
		Johnson Clock		.,500	

1914.	RAINBOW TROUT.	Nun	nber.
May 30	HatcheryAnaconda	70,000	
T 4	Silver LakeKalispell	10,000	
June 4	Lake near Kila	750	$2\frac{1}{2}$
June 18	A. T. AndersonKalispell	2,000	4/2
June 19	Hatchery	_,,	
June 19	Flathead Lake	20,000	
June 19	Hatchery	,	
ounc 10	Flathead Lake	30,000	
June 24	Walter KennedyBelt	,	
	Belt Creek	12,500	
June 24	A. J. StoughStanford		
0 4110 21	Wolf Creek	12,500	
June 24	Frank Mitchell Stanford		
	Pond	12,500	
June 24	Burnett BrosGiltEdge		
	Fork Creek	25,000	
June 24	Wm. WalkerLewistown		
	Casino Creek	15,000	
June 24	Jos. Steiner Lewistown	5,000	
June 24	T. A. BerkinLewistown		
	Spring Creek	42,500	
July 1	Millio JettePolson		
	Jette Lake	10,000	
July 15	Chamber of CommerceColumbia Falls		
	Flathead Riv	80,000	
July 15	H. D. DeanSomers		
	Flathead Lake	57,500	
July 15	Water WorksButte	10.000	
	Reservoir	12,000	
July 15	Hatchery	50.000	
T 1. 45	Silver Lake	50,000	
July 15	HospitalWarm Springs	10.000	
Tables 10	Lake	10,000	
July 18	Streams near	75,000	
July 18	H. K. CarverCraig	15,000	
July 16	Stickney & Wegnar	25,000	
July 18	N. C. WirthWolf Creek	20,000	
5 (11, 10	Lyons Creek	20,000	
July 18	G. A. Slater Silver	==,,,,,,,,,,	
91117 10	Canyon Creek	5,000	
Aug. 13			
	Pond	2,000	



1914.		RAINBOW TROUT.	Number.
Aug.	12	Glacier Park Red Eagle	
Aug.	12	Glacier PorkAbove McDermott Lake	45,000
Aug.	19	R. H. Churchwell Riceville	•
		Fowler Creek	6,000
Aug.	1 9	Chas. RiceRiceville	
		Belt Creek	6,000
Aug.	19	Longeway, Cockrell & GreeneLogging Creek	30,000
Aug.	19	Gonsior, Thomas et alMonarch	
		Creeks near	31,500
Aug.	19	Draker, Haney & BroderickMonarch	
		Creeks near	22,500
Aug.	19	E. A. Shaw et alNeihart	
		Creeks near	16,500
		Spring CreekRonan	2,000
Aug.	25	L. L. Marsh et alPolson	
		Flathead, below Falls	8,000
Aug.	28	McNamara & MarlowBig Sandy	
		Big Sandy	22,500
Aug.	28	Sun River Valley Rod and Gun ClubGilman	
		Deep Creek	36,000
Aug.	28	Sun River Valley Rod and Gun ClubSun Riv.	
	0.0	Elk & Willow Creeks	60,000
Aug.	28	Mr. Howard Largent	5 5 0 0
A	0.0	Sun Riv	7,500
Aug.	28	Power City Club	1.500
1	2) (2	Giant Spring	1,500
Aug.	-0	Pond	5,000
Aug.	98	Hugh Daly Gregson	5,000
Aug.	20	Pond	2,500
Aug.	28	W. M. BickfordMissoula	70,000
Aug.		Hatchery Anaconda	.0,000
		Barker Lake	5,000
			,
191	.3.	Error in Copying.	
Aug.	7	D. Gay StiversButte Reservoir	5,000
Aug.		Hatchery Barker Creek	4,000
Aug.		Hatchery Silver Lake	25,000
Aug.	31	Geo. E. DollKalispell	9.000
G .	0.4	Valley Creek Kalignell	2,000
Sept.	24	H. M. BalesKalispell	9 000
		Pond	2,000
		Total1,	293 950
		Tutai	200,000

1913.		GRAYLING.		Number.
May	31	W. M. Bickford		
May	31	Salmon Lake W. M. Bickford		
		Jackways Lake		
May	31	Hatchery		
T	0.7	Georgetown		
June	21	W. H. CoburnLittle Boulder		
June	28	E. C. Carruth et al		*
		Beaver Creek		140,000
July	9	Hatchery		
T., 1.,	0	Georgetown Lake		
July	9	J. M. Cathcart Two Medicine		
July	9	Game Warden		ŕ
		Hauser Lake		200,000
July	10	L. O. Evans		4.40.000
Tarlar	10	Swan Lake		·
July	10	HatcheryFlathead Lake		
July	10	Hatchery		
		Flathead Lake	··	40,000
July	10	Hatchery		
July	0	Flathead Lake		·
July	9	Blair Pond		
July	9	Angler's	MissouIa	
		Salmon Lake		•
July	9	Angler's Clinton		
July	9	Sloughs near Clinton		ŕ
51115	J	Sloughs near Fort		
July	9	Angler's	MissouIa	
		Rattlesnake Creek		,
July	9	C. M. Larrimore		
July	99	Antelope Creek		15,000
our		Pond		. 550
July	29	Hospital	Warm Springs	
		Poud		5,000





1914.	GRAYLING.	Number.
July 20	Land and Development CoValier	
	Lake Francis	75,000
July 20	Hatchery Kalispell	
T 1 05	Little Bitter Root	75,000
July 25	D. H. Morgan Helena	~ 0 0 0 0
T., 1., 0.	Hauser Lake	50,000
July 25	Hatchery	5 0.000
luc 1	Georgetown	50,000
Aug. 1	Powell Co. Anglers Deer Lodge Brown's Lake	10.000
Aug. 1	Hatchery Anaconda	10,000
Aug. 1	Georgetown LakeAnaconda	5 000
	Georgetown Lake	5,000
	Total2,	435,550
	WHITEFISH (Clupeiformis)	
Eggs recei	ived from U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, hatched	at
	ad Hatchery and planted in Flathead Lake,	
	1913	
	received from same source in 1914 and hatched	, ,
	fry planted as follows:	at I minema
Feb.	Sent to AnacondaGeorgetown Lake	60.000
Feb. 19	Sent to Lake McDonald.	
Feb. 25	Sent to Stoner's Bay	
Feb. 27	Sent to MarionLittle Bitter Root Lake	•
Feb. 27	Sent to HatcheryFlathead Lake	•
Mar. 10	Sent to Whitefish	*
Mar. 10	Sent to Rollins BayFlathead Lake	
Mar. 10	Sent to HatcheryFlathead Lake	
	Total4,	860,000
1913.	LAKE TROUT.	Number.
Dec. 5	D. H. MorganHelena	
	Hauser Lake	8,750 3-4
Dec. 5	Glacier ParkTwo Medicine	9,800 3-4
1914.		No.
Nov. 19	Chatfield & PetersonHelena	
	Hauser Lake	2,000 3-4
Nov. 19	Glacier Park Station	2,000
		22,500
These	fish were turned over to us by Bozeman Station	, for distri-
	such waters as we desired.	

SEVENTY-SEVEN

PAGE



SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION.

Black-spotted trout	2,738,580
Brook trout	3,184,125
Rainbow trout	
Grayling	2,435,550
Whitefish	
Lake trout	22,550
-	
Grand total	14.534.755

State Fair

It is believed that the people of the State would be in favor of having a permanent building at the State Fair to house an exhibit by the Fish and Game Department. A live fish exhibit is always of a great deal of interest to Fair visitors and in several other states a considerable expenditure has been made in order to make a creditable showing at their State Fairs. The building need not be expensive, but the glass tanks should be of the approved pattern for such purposes and the supply of water and the drainage should be suitable for the proper efficiency of operation.

The building should be located near the railroad switch, so that the fish car could be easily reached, preferably without employing drayage.



REPORT OF J. L. DE HART, STATE GAME AND FISH WARDEN.

Names of deputies, number of districts, addresses and territory covered by each are as follows:

D. H. Morgan, Chief Deputy	Helena	\dots District	No.	7
Peter Scharrenbroich	Helena	District	No.	1
W. H. O'Connell	Kalispell	District	No.	2
W. W. Kennedy	Missoula	District	No.	3
Thos. E. Evans	Missoula	District	No.	4
Harry Morgan	Ovando	District	No.	5
Jas. C. Duffy	Philipsburg	District	No.	6
Fred E. Pilling	Butte	District	No.	7
J. W. Carney	Dillon	District	No.	8
Mark W. Stout	ozeman	District	No.	9
D. M. Halford	Grayling	District	No.	9
A. B. Rosman	Townsend	District	No.	10
Herman Bockman	Libby	District	No.	11
John T. Moore	Choteau	District	No.	12
E. C. Carruth	Havre	District	No.	13
W. D. Delphy	Great Falls	District	No.	14
T. A. Berkin and Jas A. Weaver	Lewistown	District	No.	15
P. W. Nelson	Livingston	District	No.	16
Geo. E. Mushbach	Red Lodge	District	No.	17
T. J. Thompson	Forsyth	District	No.	18
Charles B. Marrs	Jordan	District	No.	19
Geo. F. Burke	Glasgow	District	No.	20

Districts Divided as Follows:

Deer Lodge and Silver Bow Counties.

Lewis and Clark County, east of Rockies and southern and eastern portion of Powell County.

Flathead County.

Western portions of Missoula, Sanders and Mineral Counties. Eastern portions of Missoula and Mineral Counties.

Powell County west of continentl divide, and portion of Missoula County drained by Swan River and Clearwater.

Granite and western portion of Deer Lodge County.

Deer Lodge and Silver Bow Counties.

Beaverhead and portion of Madison Counties.

Gallatin and eastern portion of Madison Counties.

Upper portion of Madison County.

Broadwater, portion of Meagher and Jefferson Counties.

Lincoln County.

Teton County.

Hill and portion of Chouteau Counties.

Cascade and portions of Chouteau and Meagher Counties.

Fergus, Musselshell and portion of Meagher Counties.

Park and Sweet Grass Counties.

Carbon, Stillwater and Yellowstone Counties.

Rosebud, Big Horn and portion of Custer Counties.

Dawson and portion of Richland Counties.

Valley and portion of Richland County.

Prices of Licenses and Permits

Resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing License	\$ 1.00
General Non-Resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing License	
Limited Non-Resident Hunting and Fishing License	
Non-Resident Citizen Fishing License	2.00
General Alien Hunting and Fishing License	30.00
Alien Fishing License	
Taxidermist license No C	harge
Shipping Permit	.50
Trapper Permit	5.00
Seining License	5.00
Pond License	5.00
Guide License	10.00
Scientific Permit	5.00
Official Receipt	1.00
Licenses and Permits Issued During 1913.	
Resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing Licenses	
General Non-Resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing License	206
Limited Non-Resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing License	24
Non-Resident Citizen Fishing Licenses	
General Alien Hunting Licenses	7
Alien Fishing Licenses	114
Guides' Licenses	38
Taxidermists' Licenses	47
Trappers' Permits	0
Shipping Permits	755



Receipts for 1914 (Records November 30.) Justices of the Peace and Deputy Game Wardens for and official receipts issued	*\$54,139.70
(Records November 30.) Justices of the Peace and Deputy Game Wardens fo	
(Records November 30.)	
• •	
*Salaried deputies receive no commission on lice	nses issued by them
Total	
Cenfiscations	
Fines	
Pond Licenses	
Scientific Permit	
Seining Licenses, "B"	
Seining Licenses, "A"	20.0
Guides' Licenses	
Shipping Permits	
and official receipts issued	
Justices of the Peace and Deputy Game Wardens f	or licenses
Receipts for 1913.	
Scientific Permit	
Official Receipts	
Pond Licenses	
Seining Licenses, Form "B"	
Seining Licenses, Form "A"	
Shipping Permits	
Trappers' Licenses.	
Taxidermists' Licenses	
Guides' Licenses	
Alien Fishing Licenses	
General Alien Hunting Licenses	
Non-Resident Citizen Fishing Licenses	
Limited Non-Resident Hunting and Fishing Licens	ses 2
General Non-Resident Citizen Hunting and Fishin	g Licenses 10
Resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing Licenses	54,58
(November 30th Records.)	8
Licenses and Permits Issued durin	ıg 1914.
Official recorpts	
Official Receipts	
Scientific Permit	
PANA LI C ANGAS	
Seining Licenses, Form "B"	
Seining Licenses, Form "A" Seining Licenses, Form "B"	

Guides' Licenses	450.00
Seining Licenses "A"	
Seining Licenses, "B"	
Scientific Permit	
Pond Licenses.	
Trappers' Permits	
Confiscations	
Fines	7,304.95
Total	\$62,869.40
*The records for 1914 are incomplete as 1914 account	does not close
until April 30, 1915.	
Arrests for Violation of Game and Fish Law	vs.
The records of this office show that 49 arrests have	been made be-
tween December 1st, 1912, and May 31st, 1913, on complain	
Hunting without license	
Killing deer out of season	
Killing ducks out of season	
Killing ducks without license	
Killing grouse out of season	
Killing prairie chicken out of season	
Killing pheasant out of season.	
Killing sage hen out of season	
Killing a robin	
Carrying gun without license (alien)	
Fishing without license	
Dynamiting fish	
Snagging fish	
Catching over limit of game fish	
Selling Trout	1
Unlawfully trapping beaver	1
Selling beaver hides	3
Selling elk meat	1
Serving venison to boarders	1
Selling and offering for sale elk head	1
Offering to unlawfully ship deer and elk hides	1
	49
_	owing named
counties: Broadwater	9
Carbon	- A
Fergus	2

PAGE

EIGHTY-TWO



FISH AND GAME COMMISSION



Flathead	13
Dawson	1
Gallatin	4
Meagher	2
Missoula	3
Park	3
Powell	3
Ravalli	1
Rosebud	4
Yellowstone	2
	
	49
These cases were disposed of as follows:	49
These cases were disposed of as follows: Convictions	49 35
Convictions	35
Convictions Dismissals	35 10
Convictions Dismissals Pending	35 10 1
Convictions Dismissals Pending Acquittals	35 10 1

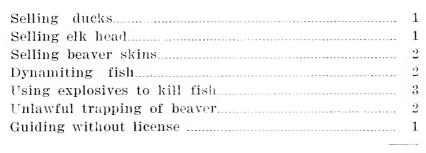
Two served jail sentences.

Fines imposed in above cases, \$1,590.00.

The record of this office show that 123 arrests have been made between June 1st, 1913, and November 29th, 1913, on complaints as follows:

Killing antelope	1
Killing elk in protected territory	2
Killing fawn deer	7
Killing deer out of season	2
Killing elk on Gallatin Game Preserve	2
Killing prairie chickens out of season	7
Killin pheasants out of season	1
Killing sage hens out of season.	1
Killing grouse out of season	5
Killing over limit of ducks	4
Killing ducks out of season	$\overline{2}$
Killing ducks without license	2
Killing lamb and ewe Rocky Mt. sheep	2
Hunting without license	13
Violation of alien gun law	
Unlawful seining.	
TY 1 0 1 0 7 7	9
T32-1 2	





123

The above complaints were instituted in the following named counties:

Broadwater	2
Beaverhead	14
Cascade	5
Carbon	4
Dawson	3
Deer Lodge	4
Fergus	8
Gallatin	6
Flathead	6
Hill	2
Granite	1
Jefferson	8
Lewis and Clark	6
Lincoln	1
Madison	1
Meagher	5
Missoula	1
Musselshell	2
Park	5
Powell	3
Ravalli	$\overline{2}$
Rosebud	5
Silver Bow	$\tilde{5}$
Sweet Grass	6
Teton	3
Valley	11
Yellowstone	4

123





These cases were disposed of as follows:

Convictions	10)4
Pending		11
Dismissals		3
Acquittals		5
	1:	23

Five served jail sentences.

Fines imposed in above cases, \$5,210.50.

The records of this office show 132 arrests have been made between December 1st, 1913, and May 31st, 1914, on complaint as follows:

Killing antelope Killing elk in restricted district Killing elk out of season Killing grouse out of season Killing prairie chickens out of season Killing fawn Killing sage hens out of season Hunting without license Seining fish Catching fish with grab hooks Catching fish with net	Allien gun law violations	55
Killing wild geese out of season Killing wild ducks out of season Killing deer out of season Killing antelope Killing elk in restricted district Killing grouse out of season Killing prairie chickens out of season Killing fawn Killing sage hens out of season Hunting without license Seining fish Catching fish with grab hooks Catching fish with net Fishing without license Unlawfully trapping beaver Being in possession of more than one day's limit of fish Being in possession of venison Selling beaver skins Being in possession of beaver skins Offering beaver skins for sale Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs	Shipping deer without permit	1
Killing wild ducks out of season Killing deer out of season. Killing antelope Killing elk in restricted district. Killing elk out of season. Killing grouse out of season. Killing prairie chickens out of season. Killing fawn Killing sage hens out of season. Hunting without license Seining fish. Catching fish with grab hooks. Catching fish with net Fishing without license Unlawfully trapping beaver. Being in possession of more than one day's limit of fish. Being in possession of venison. Selling beaver skins. Being in possession of beaver skins. Offering beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat. Selling fish and game. Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs.	Killing moose	4
Killing deer out of season. Killing antelope Killing elk in restricted district. Killing elk out of season. Killing grouse out of season. Killing prairie chickens out of season. Killing fawn. Killing sage hens out of season. Hunting without license Seining fish	Killing wild geese out of season	2
Killing antelope Killing elk in restricted district Killing elk out of season Killing grouse out of season Killing prairie chickens out of season Killing fawn Killing sage hens out of season Hunting without license Seining fish Catching fish with grab hooks Catching fish with net Fishing without license Unlawfully trapping beaver Being in possession of more than one day's limit of fish Being in possession of venison Selling beaver skins Being in possession of beaver skins Offering beaver skins for sale Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling fish and game Chasing deer with dogs.	Killing wild ducks out of season	1
Killing elk in restricted district Killing elk out of season Killing grouse out of season Killing prairie chickens out of season Killing fawn Killing sage hens out of season Hunting without license Seining fish Catching fish with grab hooks Catching fish with net Fishing without license Unlawfully trapping beaver Being in possession of more than one day's limit of fish Being in possession of venison Selling beaver skins Being in possession of beaver skins Offering beaver skins for sale. Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat. Selling fish and game Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs	Killing deer out of season	10
Killing elk out of season Killing grouse out of season Killing prairie chickens out of season Killing fawn Killing sage hens out of season Hunting without license Seining fish Catching fish with grab hooks Catching fish with net Fishing without license Unlawfully trapping beaver Being in possession of more than one day's limit of fish Being in possession of venison Selling beaver skins Being in possession of beaver skins. Offering beaver skins for sale Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat. Selling fish and game Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs	Killing antelope	1
Killing grouse out of season. Killing prairie chickens out of season. Killing fawn Killing sage hens out of season. Hunting without license Seining fish Catching fish with grab hooks Catching fish with net Fishing without license Unlawfully trapping beaver. Being in possession of more than one day's limit of fish Being in possession of venison Selling beaver skins Being in possession of beaver skins. Offering beaver skins for sale. Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling fish and game Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs	Killing elk in restricted district	1
Killing prairie chickens out of season. Killing fawn Killing sage hens out of season. Hunting without license Seining fish Catching fish with grab hooks Catching fish with net Fishing without license Unlawfully trapping beaver Being in possession of more than one day's limit of fish Being in possession of venison Selling beaver skins Offering beaver skins for sale Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling fish and game Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs	Killing elk out of season	2
Killing fawn Killing sage hens out of season. Hunting without license Seining fish Catching fish with grab hooks Catching fish with net Fishing without license Unlawfully trapping beaver Being in possession of more than one day's limit of fish Being in possession of venison Selling beaver skins Offering beaver skins for sale Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling fish and game Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs	Killing grouse out of season.	2
Killing sage hens out of season. Hunting without license	Killing prairie chickens out of season	9
Hunting without license Seining fish Catching fish with grab hooks Catching fish with net Fishing without license Unlawfully trapping beaver Being in possession of more than one day's limit of fish Being in possession of venison Selling beaver skins Being in possession of beaver skins. Offering beaver skins for sale Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling fish and game Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs	Killing fawn	5
Catching fish with grab hooks Catching fish with net Fishing without license. Unlawfully trapping beaver Being in possession of more than one day's limit of fish Being in possession of venison Selling beaver skins Being in possession of beaver skins Offering beaver skins for sale. Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling fish and game Selling grouse. Chasing deer with dogs.	Killing sage hens out of season.	1
Catching fish with grab hooks Catching fish with net Fishing without license Unlawfully trapping beaver Being in possession of more than one day's limit of fish Being in possession of venison Selling beaver skins Being in possession of beaver skins Offering beaver skins for sale Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling fish and game Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs	Hunting without license	5
Catching fish with net	Seining fish	$\overline{2}$
Fishing without license Unlawfully trapping beaver Being in possession of more than one day's limit of fish Being in possession of venison Selling beaver skins Being in possession of beaver skins Offering beaver skins for sale Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling fish and game Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs	Catching fish with grab hooks	2
Unlawfully trapping beaver Being in possession of more than one day's limit of fish Being in possession of venison Selling beaver skins Being in possession of beaver skins Offering beaver skins for sale Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling fish and game Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs.	Catching fish with net	1
Being in possession of more than one day's limit of fish Being in possession of venison Selling beaver skins Being in possession of beaver skins Offering beaver skins for sale Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling fish and game Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs	Fishing without license	10
fish Being in possession of venison Selling beaver skins Being in possession of beaver skins Offering beaver skins for sale Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling fish and game Selling grouse. Chasing deer with dogs.	Unlawfully trapping beaver	2
Being in possession of venison Selling beaver skins Being in possession of beaver skins Offering beaver skins for sale. Killing beaver unlawfully. Selling and offering for sale elk meat. Selling fish and game. Selling grouse. Chasing deer with dogs.	Being in possession of more than one day's limit of	
Selling beaver skins Being in possession of beaver skins Offering beaver skins for sale Killing beaver unlawfully. Selling and offering for sale elk meat. Selling fish and game. Selling grouse. Chasing deer with dogs.	fish	2
Being in possession of beaver skins Offering beaver skins for sale Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling fish and game Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs	Being in possession of venison	1
Offering beaver skins for sale Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling fish and game Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs	Selling beaver skins	2
Killing beaver unlawfully Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling fish and game Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs	Being in possession of beaver skins	1
Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling fish and game Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs	Offering beaver skins for sale	1
Selling and offering for sale elk meat Selling fish and game Selling grouse Chasing deer with dogs	Killing beaver unlawfully	4
Selling grouse	Selling and offering for sale elk meat	1
Chasing deer with dogs	Selling fish and game	1
	Selling grouse	1
Selling deer (venison)	Chasing deer with dogs	1
	Selling deer (venison)	1

The above complaints were instituted in the following named ${\bf counties}$:

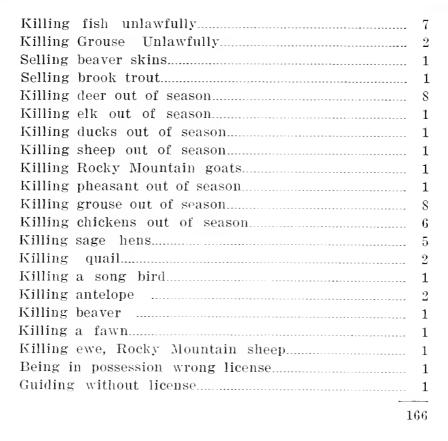
nties.	
Beaverhead	1
Broadwater	1
Cascade	4
Carbon	2
Custer	14
Dawson	2
Deer Lodge	2
Fergus	17
Flathead	11
Gallatin	30
Jefferson	4
Hill	2
Lewis and Clark	1
Lincoln	4
Madison	
Missoula	5
Musselshell	2
Park	11
Powell	
Ravalli	. 3
Rosebud	. 4
Sanders	. 2
Sweet Grass	. 1
Teton	
Yellowstone	. 2
-	132
	154
These cases were disposed of as follows:	
Convictions -	.103
Dismissals	. 14
Acquittals	. 6
Pending	. 9
-	100
Fines imposed in above cases, \$4,783.00.	132
rines imposed in above eases, without	

Fines imposed in above cases, \$4,783.00. Serving jail sentences, 33.

The records of this office show 166 arrests have been made between June 1st, 1914, and December 1st, 1914, on complaints as follows:

Alien gun law violations	84
Hunting without license	1 9
Fishing without license	9
Obtaining license by fraud	1





The above complaints were instituted in the following named counties:

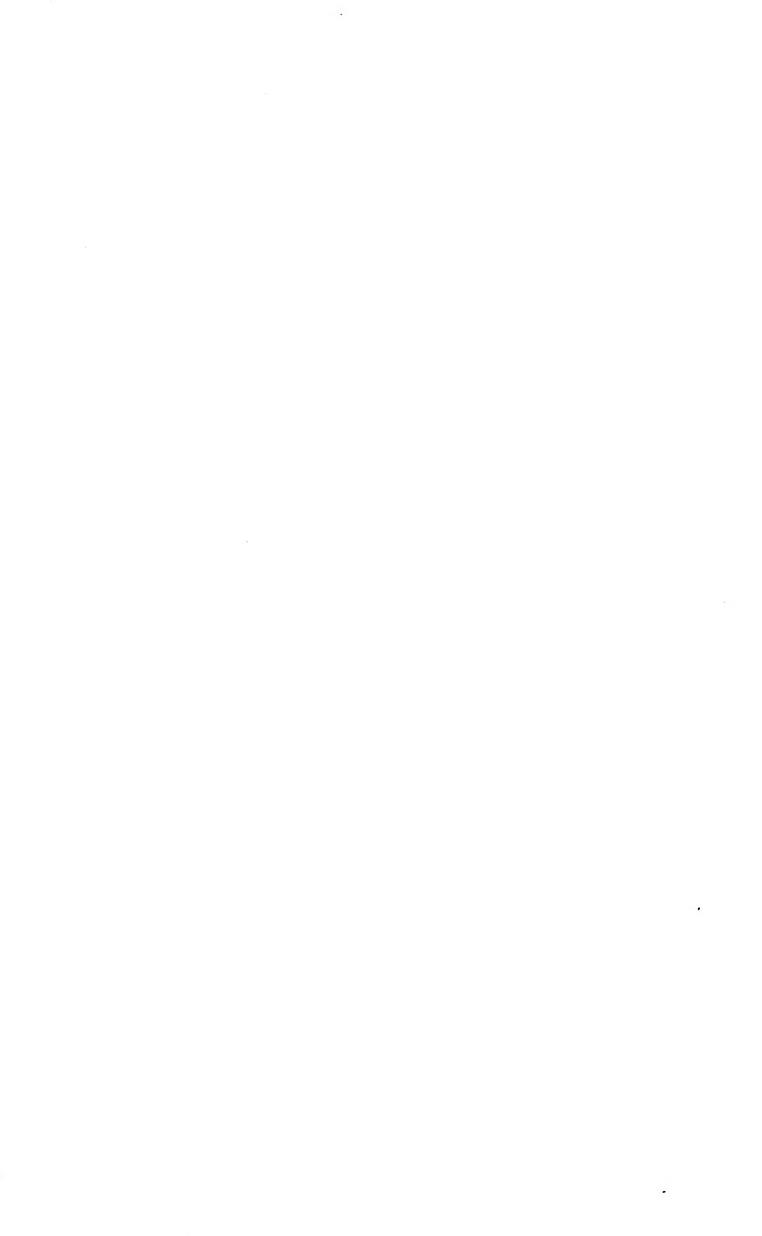
Beaverhead	10
Broadwater	4
Carbon	10
Cascade	9
Chouteau	2
Fergus	39
Flathead	10
Gallatin	15
Granite	5
Hill	2
Jefferson	1
Lewis and Clark	35
Lincoln)3
Madison	4
Meagher	100
Missoula	Bos
Musselshell	8
Park	5 31
Powell	3,

Ravalli	10
Rosebud	4
Teton	3
Silver Bow	3
Stillwater	3
Yellowstone	6
	166
These cases were disposed of as follows:	166
These cases were disposed of as follows:	200
	144
Convictions	144
Dismissals	11 2

Fines imposed in above cases, \$4,902.50. Serving out jail sentences, 17.



A Montana Game Warden.



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